

PEOPLE: Action

WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, overcast with rain. 12 (5-51). LONDON: Tuesday, rain. 10-15 (34-59). B.L. Moderate. ROME: Tuesday, partly cloudy. 10-15 (50-59). B.L. Moderate. NEW YORK: Tuesday, overcast. 10-15 (50-59). B.L. Moderate. ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

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PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1980

Established 1887



bris is removed in Al Asnam central shopping district in search for earthquake survivors.

Thousands of Injured Found In Algeria; Tremors Continue

By Michael Goldsmith
The Associated Press
ALGERIA — Rescuing through the ruins of Al Asnam, hampered by earthquakes and working by night, have found thousands of injured and counted the number of dead found so far at officials said Monday.

Tremors measuring 5 on the 7 scale, capable of causing terrible damage, were registered in the area Monday, according to the seismicological institute. A new damage was reported in Asnam, Friday's quake registered 7.5.

The entire Algerian nation is "in a state of shock" to help the estimated 20,000 persons left injured or dead by the disaster, the state said.

Red Crescent Algeria said 20 deaths toll may surpass estimates of between 5,000 and 10,000.

There was still no government estimate of the number of deaths, and some rescue officials expressed hope that the final toll would be lower than the Red Crescent's estimate.

Many of the dead and injured were in mountain villages within a 10-mile radius of Al Asnam. Some were isolated by landslides that destroyed bridges but a helicopter by the Algerian Army was being used to bring injured villagers to hospitals.

Officials said at least 900 survivors were hospitalized, and Red Crescent said tens of thousands were injured. He said there was a shortage of hospital beds and emergency operating equipment.

There was still no electric power in the city and electricity for the operation was provided by generators.

Homeless were estimated at 40 percent of the city's population of 125,000. Thousands of survivors camped in makeshift centers on the fringe of the city.

A government statement said 25 percent of all the buildings in Al Asnam were destroyed and 50 percent were more or less seriously damaged.

One tremor Sunday rocked the tent headquarters where President Benjedid Chadli was coordinating rescue efforts.

Hopes were for those buried in the wreckage, but one police officer said he had heard of victims found alive two weeks after a 1954 earthquake that killed more than 1,600 in Al Asnam.

An international army of rescue workers and medical personnel converged on the city. Algerian officials called a temporary halt to further arrivals because of a lack of accommodations.

Begin Links Rise In Anti-Semitism To French Policy

By David Shipley
New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin charged Monday that the French government, in its repeated attacks on Israel, had created an atmosphere conducive to anti-Semitism.

Speaking on the state of world Jewry at the opening of the winter session of the Knesset (parliament), Mr. Begin lashed out at the government of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, which the Israeli Cabinet had carefully avoided criticizing after the bomb blast outside a Paris synagogue on Oct. 3. The explosion, initially believed to have been the work of members of a neo-Nazi movement responsible for a recent wave of anti-Jewish violence, killed four passers-by.

"The incitement against the Jewish state is, objectively speaking, incitement against the Jewish people," Mr. Begin told the Knesset.

The president of France and his government must certainly do not want outbreaks of anti-Semitism, in France or in other countries. But they must know that by the propaganda that they themselves carry out, aimed consistently against Israel, they are inevitably creating the ground from which that lethal anti-Semitism sprouts.

"Evil Spirit"

Mr. Begin wanted of a revival of "a period of violence, hypocrisy and savage hatred of the Jews," adding "an evil spirit stalks Europe, the spirit of lethal neo-fascism and murderous neo-Nazism."

The prime minister said Israel's response was that "there is no distinction between anti-Semitism, anti-Zionism and anti-Semitism. He said, 'The 1930s and the 1940s have passed on, never to return again.'"

To Jews abroad, Mr. Begin said, "From Jerusalem, our eternal capital, we say to you and call upon you: The gates of Israel are open to every Jew. Not out of fear, but from free and determined decision, come and go up to Israel. Come home, and you shall be free."

He had specific criticism for French Interior Minister Christian Bonnet. "Again bombs are thrown near a synagogue, and a minister of interior says — it was a slip of the tongue. I'm sure — that the bombs were intended against Jews, but nevertheless three innocent Christians were killed," Mr. Begin declared.

"Slip of Tongue"

"What a slip of the tongue," he said. "The Jewish woman who was killed was not innocent? I hope that the French minister of the interior will think it over. What a wretched slip of the tongue. And he will apologize to the Jewish people."

[The "slip of the tongue" deplored by Mr. Begin was in fact part of a statement made after the bombing by French Prime Minister Raymond Barre.]

In his survey of the problems faced by Jews throughout the world, the prime minister dwelt on the Soviet Union and Syria as well as France. He reported that 10,326 requests for exit visas were submitted by Soviet Jews last January, and 3,266 visas were issued. In July there were 4,255 requests and 680 visas given, he said, and in August the figures were 4,635 requests and 1,036 visas.

He called the drop in the number of visas issued "very alarming." He did not give a source for the figures on requests; those numbers are available only from official Soviet agencies, which do not publicize them, and there was some speculation that he was referring to the number of invitations being requested by Soviet Jews from relatives in Israel. Such invitations are prerequisites for Soviet visa applications.

"Prisoners of Zion"

Mr. Begin said that the "prisoners of Zion," those Soviet Jewish activists who have been imprisoned or confined to internal exile for their outspokenness, were the subject of continued efforts by Israel and others.

"We shall not forget you," he declared. "We shall stand beside you and strike up world public opinion. Important action is already underway abroad and it will increase. We shall appeal to all the parliaments and call on all people of goodwill throughout the world."

Turning to Syria, the prime minister said that about 1,000 Jewish (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



An Iraqi unit moving toward Abadan, Iran, waded to photographers after it had crossed the Karun River on a pontoon bridge.

Iraq Says Artillery Pounding Abadan

From Agency Dispatches
BAGHDAD — Iraqi artillery pounded the Iranian oil center of Abadan on Monday as Iranian helicopter gunships and ground resistance troops defended the beleaguered city, site of the Middle East's largest oil refinery, the Iraqi high command said.

A brief communique by the Iraqi high command reported "continued military operations" in the Abadan area, on the southern front in the 22-day-old Gulf war.

The communique gave no details of the action. But reports from the south said Abadan was under fire from heavy artillery, with ground forces involved in fierce fighting on the approaches to the vital city.

Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said, however, that Iraqi invaders across the strategic Karun River, east of Abadan had been repulsed, and he threatened a counter-offensive of Iraq to overthrow President Saddam Hussein's regime.

Rapid Oil Repairs Seen for Iran, Iraq

By Doyle McManus
Los Angeles Times Service
AL FAW, Iraq — The oil export terminals of Mina al Bakr and Khor al Amara, Iraq's largest petroleum outlets, squat in the blue-gray waters of the Gulf off this bleak landfill like two fat birds on spindly legs. Through those two man-made islands passed 21 million barrels of crude oil a day — until two weeks ago.

Then the Iraqis learned how vulnerable their own, computer-controlled terminals were. On Sept. 24, the third day of the war with Iran, a squadron of Iranian gunboats sped up to the platforms, blasted them with surface-to-surface missiles and roared away, crippling Iraq's oil export industry in a single blow.

About 450 miles to the northwest, in the barren wolf-tracked steppes around Kirkuk, Iraq's biggest oil field has been shut for the first time since production began in 1929. Iranian bombing raids have forced the Iraqis to seal their pumps and leave the oil in the ground, for now.

Whatever the outcome of the Gulf war, Iran will have the satisfaction of having launched what may be, economically, the most damaging raids in military history. The damage from a single naval mission and a half dozen air strikes is costing Iraq about \$4 million per hour — its earnings from the export sale of more than 3 million barrels of crude oil a day.

Iran's exports, too, have been cut off by Iraqi bombing runs, although the chaos of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's looting revolution had already reduced them to no more than 700,000 barrels per day, a relatively small amount in world terms.

Surprisingly, however, for all the reports of destruction, it will probably take Iraq and Iran only a few months to rebuild their exports up to normal levels once the fighting stops, and if the course of the bombing continues as it has.

Most of the bombing damage has not been to pipelines and terminals involved in the export trade, but to the refineries each country uses to provide the fuel it uses domestically. The refineries are more important targets, for once the refineries are knocked out, the armies may run out of gasoline.

Oil industry experts have guessed that it may take anywhere from three weeks to six months to restore most crude oil exports — hardly a disastrous delay in a world market that has already found supplies to substitute for much of the oil lost.

[Added confirmation of these assessments appeared in the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey, published in (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)]

Adolfo Perez Esquivel, Human Rights Advocate

Argentine Awarded Nobel Peace Prize

The Associated Press
OSLO — Adolfo Perez Esquivel, an Argentine human rights advocate who spent 17 months in prison for his activities, has been awarded the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize for having "shone a light in the darkness" of Argentina's military rule, the prize committee announced Monday.

In choosing the 48-year-old sculptor and architect for the \$124,000 prize, the five-member Norwegian Nobel Committee passed over such other nominees as President Carter, Pope John Paul II, British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington and Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

Perez Esquivel heads the Peace and Justice Service (Servicio Paz y Justicia), a network of Latin American human rights organizations that is headquartered in Buenos Aires. He was jailed in April, 1977 "without cause being shown," the committee said, and was released more than a year later.

After seizing power in 1976, the rightist Argentine military sharply curtailed political activity and cracked down on a guerrilla insurgency. Hundreds of political prisoners still languish in jails, and thousands of Argentines, mostly leftists, have disappeared and are presumed dead.

Mr. Perez Esquivel's selection continued a recent trend of awarding the peace prize to human rights advocates and groups. Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov won in 1975 and the London-based Amnesty International in 1977.

The Peace Prize is one of five established in the will of Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, to honor humanitarian works. Last year's winner was Roman Catholic missionary Mother Teresa of Calcutta.

Two other previous winners, Betty Williams and Mairead Corrigan, the co-leaders of Northern Ireland's Peace People movement, nominated Perez Esquivel for the prize, calling him "the most outstanding, non-violent activist alive."

The Nobel committee's statement said that the purpose of the Peace and Justice Service, which Mr. Perez Esquivel has led since 1974, is "to work to promote fundamental human rights, basing itself exclusively on non-violent means." It has a network of contacts spanning the South American continent.

The committee likened the views and aims of Mr. Perez Esquivel to those of Professor Sakharov, whose human rights activities led to his being sent from Moscow to internal exile in a provincial Soviet city.



Adolfo Perez Esquivel

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INSIDE

Uganda Attack

Tanzanian troops reportedly are attacking Ugandan forces loyal to deposed President Idi Amin after he announced seizure of control of the northwest corner of Uganda. Page 5

Campaign '80

As Election Day draws nearer in the United States, President Carter has begun wielding the weapons of the incumbent President — housing grants, transit grants, lucrative government contracts — in an attempt to lure wavering voters. Four years ago, he denounced then-President Ford for doing exactly the same thing. Page 3

Indonesia Cycling Toward Modernization Millions Scrape By in Marginal Jobs; High-Labor Industry Pledged

By Paul Zach
Washington Post Service
JOGJAKARTA, Indonesia — His jeans rolled above muscular calves, Sarjono slid into a jockey's crouch behind three passengers, pulled hard on the handlebars and grunted. The three-wheeled vehicle slowly rolled into action.

The Indonesian pedicab, called a betjak, is the sole means of livelihood for Sarjono and thousands of other men from this city in central Java to Jakarta in the west. Hundreds of betjaks crowd the narrow streets, impeding motor traffic and illustrating Indonesia's slow progress toward modernization.

Sarjono and his strong-legged colleagues are among the victims of the government's failure to channel the country's estimated 160 million people into the kinds of employment that could accelerate development. But Sarjono's betjak takes him past people even worse off every day.

Sarjono pedals past steamy, dimly lit factories where dozens of women of all ages make batik cloth; past seething lots where people sift through mountains of garbage looking for usable items. Old women walk bent under the weight of coconut-filled baskets on their backs. Old men push carts loaded with cans from which they sell the kerosene that most Indonesians use for cooking, lighting and heating. He rides past rows and rows of soft-drink and cigarette peddlers, and other self-employed Indonesians who make barely enough to buy a day's meals.

According to a confidential World Bank report, the average Indonesian earns \$370 a year. "Life expectancy at birth — 48 years — remains very low by international standards," the report said. "About 600,000 infants less than one year old die annually; over 100 million people do not have access to safe drinking water; almost 30 million people aged 15 and over remain illiterate. Daily wages in many parts of Indonesia are less than \$1."

A Typical Lifestyle

Sarjono's lifestyle is typical. At age 29, he has driven a betjak for the last four years. A junior high school dropout, he came to Jogjakarta, population 500,000, from the village of Wonosari, where his family farmed a small plot of land. "I thought I could make more money here in the big city," he said.

Sarjono said he pedals about a dozen passengers more than 20 miles a day for average daily earnings of about \$3.20. That is more than he could make on the farm, but his expenses are high.

Leasing his betjak costs him one-quarter of his daily earnings. The balance helps keep himself, his wife, his 7-year-old daughter and 3-year-old son alive. "It's just enough for us, no more," Sarjono said.

Each day, he spends 80 cents for just over three quarts of rice, 32 cents for about three-quarters of a pound of fish, 16 cents for vegetables and 10 cents for kerosene. If anything is left over, Sarjono can buy luxury items such as milk, eggs, meat, fruits and sweets or clothes for the children to wear to school.

There is rarely any money for entertainment. The children usually join their friends in front of a neighbor's television. Sarjono slams a pingpong ball back and forth past squawking chickens at a communally constructed table in a friend's yard.

It is difficult, but Sarjono also tries to put a little money aside for the year's rent of \$45, paid in advance. That buys a dark, dirt-floored room on one side of a bamboo-walled hut owned by another family that occupies the main chamber. Two beds are pushed together at the back of the narrow room — one for Sarjono and his wife, the other for the children. A small table with a half dozen pots, pans, plates and a kerosene stove sits in front of the beds served as a kitchen. An area near the room's only door has a dusty coffee table and three chairs for receiving guests. A few calendars and photographs hang on the walls.

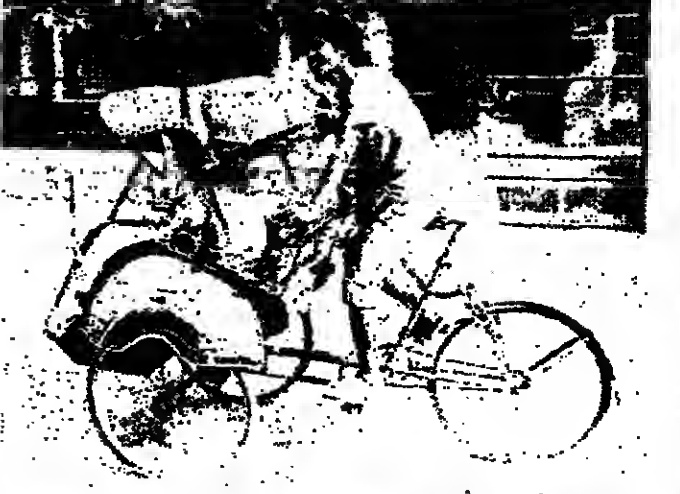
For a toilet, Sarjono's family and neighbors share a hole in the ground partitioned off from the surrounding shacks. Next to that is another enclosure with a tub of water and a scoop for bathing.

Whether he sleeps with his family or in his betjak, Sarjono rises about 6 a.m. to look for passengers. Sometimes as many as four persons squeeze into the bumpy built for two up front. That means more money. But it also means the journey through Jogjakarta's rutted, dirt roads and potholes more painful.

Labor Surplus

A comprehensive World Bank study released last year labeled work like betjak-driving "low quality employment."

"Indonesia's fundamental labor surplus problem," finding sustenance for its estimated 160 million people, "is not one of open unemployment so much as low returns to labor and the need for the poor to work extra (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Sarjono goes to work on his betjak in Jogjakarta, Indonesia.

Keeping the Jump on Change: Japanese Firm's Key to Success

his is the second article in a three-part series on Japanese industries are successfully dealing with some of the major problems affecting their stern competitors.

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune
SAKA, Japan — It is rare in Japan to come across a large industrial enterprise in its death throes because of competition from cheaper, high-quality foreign products.

There seems to be no current equivalent of the fish city thrown into depression because its furnaces went cold, or the French Vosges munition deserted by its youth who went looking for jobs elsewhere after the main textile plant fed, or the Massachusetts town scrambling for government aid after its shoe factories shut down.

Certainly there are numerous bankruptcies of all- and medium-sized Japanese companies every year that may have been squeezed out of business by newer manufacturers in Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand and the Philippines. In Osaka, Japan's second largest city, more than 150 small enterprises went bust last year — plastic-toy manufacturers, makers of cotton shirts, a couple of electrical appliance producers, even a chicken dog factory.

But the larger companies have usually caught up with declining markets long before the axe is, and have taken care to diversify into more profitable fields.

Consider the case of Teijin Ltd., the Osaka-based fiber company and a name synonymous with textiles in Japan since the end of World War II.

Textiles still account for about half the group's sales. But the company's subsidiaries manufacture 30 other product lines, including pharmaceuticals, perfumes, machinery, steel pipes, houses, English-language education systems, frozen fish, and ham and sausages. They distribute Volvo automobiles, lease chemical tankers, speculate in real estate.

In fact, Teijin executives prefer to talk about anything but cloth.

"We decided to diversify away from textiles 10 years ago, because we could see the competition in developing countries was getting stronger," said Seichiro Watanabe, Teijin's chairman. "We don't think we will make any more textile investments."

Accommodation

It may come as a surprise to the West, which is being swept by protectionist sentiments, but Japan seems to be doing a better job than Europe in accommodating manufactured exports from its main trading partners in the Third World.

Almost a quarter of Japan's imports from the rest of Asia are durable consumer goods. A decade ago, the figure was less than 5 percent, and total trade with Asia was only one-fourth of today's level.

Inevitably, this has meant that Japan has had to restructure its industry, ceding large portions of its basic manufacturing — in textiles, toys, electronics, metals, wood products, among others — to cheaper, more efficient competitors along the Asian basin.

An official from the powerful Ministry of International Trade and Industry pointed out that it was national self-interest alone that determined (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Ronald Fritz holds a lollipop up for the press as he and accused terrorists Gerald Kloepper (left) and Ralf Reinders wait in a Berlin courtroom to hear their sentences for kidnapping.

6 Militants Jailed by Berlin Court For Kidnapping

BERLIN — A West Berlin court ordered six urban guerrillas imprisoned for terms of between five and 15 years Monday on charges which included the kidnapping of a leading politician.

Two of the accused, Ralf Reinders, 31, and Till Meyer, 36, each received 15-year sentences for their role in the abduction of West Berlin Christian Democrat Peter Lorenz in February, 1975.

War Appears to Aid Bani-Sadr In Strengthening Power Base

By William Branigan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The 3-week-old war between Iran and Iraq appears to have strengthened Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's position, but there are still signs of a power struggle that is hampering the effectiveness of the Iranian Army.

Within the U.S. administration, meanwhile, there is growing suspicion among specialists that Iraq's prosecution of the war, which so far has been baffling, may be aimed at emptying Iran's oil-producing Khuzestan province and splitting it off from the rest of the country.

Although Iraq, by default, has become the sentimental favorite in this war for many Americans, a clear-cut Iraqi victory over Iran involving a direct or indirect takeover of Khuzestan is not in the United States' interests.

So far, however, there is no sign of any decisive victory, and neither side's armed forces have been particularly impressive. In fact, military specialists say, Iraq's poor performance has made the Iranians look good. But a current Iraqi offensive and the continuing disarray of the Iranian military leave the outcome in doubt.

According to Pentagon and State Department specialists on Iran, Mr. Bani-Sadr's Moslem clerical rivals are anxious to forestall the rise of a military strongman who eventually could threaten their authority. This continuing distrust of the regular army, which formed the late shah's main power base before the Iranian revolution, has contributed to Iran's inability so far to mount an effective counterattack against the Iraqi invaders, the analysts believe.

The Iranian president, on the other hand, has advocated greater reliance on the regular army and has personally ordered the release of some jailed officers to help carry on the war.

Supreme Council

Apparently recognizing the problem and siding with Mr. Bani-Sadr, Iranian revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini Sunday decreed that all matters related to the war were the responsibility of a Supreme Defense Council. Tehran Radio said the council would coordinate all military activities and that "no groups or individuals shall disobey its orders."

This appeared to be an effort to put militiamen of the various revolutionary committees and the revolutionary guards — forces run largely by the Moslem clergy — under a centralized command. The seven-member council is headed by Mr. Bani-Sadr and includes military leaders and Khomeini aides. According to the radio, one parliamentary deputy also will serve on the council.

"Bani-Sadr is still fighting a tremendous internal battle over the army," a Defense Department analyst said. "There is still a group that fears the army more than the Iraqis and that will probably be a critical factor in the outcome of this thing." While Mr. Bani-Sadr's Moslem clerical rivals are the most prominent opponents of resurrecting a strong regular army, their fears are shared by Iranian leftists. After the shah's overthrow in February, 1979, leftist guerrilla groups tried to promote a "people's revolutionary army" by forming soldiers' committees within the armed forces.

The continuing suspicion of the regular army was shown recently when Iranian authorities took re-

porters on a tour of defensive positions in the Khuzestan capital of Ahwaz. According to the reporters, mullahs and revolutionary guards tried to divert attention from the role of military officers and keep themselves in the spotlight.

Leadership Role

So far, the leadership role has fallen largely on Mr. Bani-Sadr, who has enhanced his hitherto tattered presidential image by making the major decisions on the conduct of the war, touring battle zones, visiting the wounded and

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generally demonstrating courage and calm in the face of personal risk. Mr. Bani-Sadr also has benefited from the relatively credible performance up to now of the Iranian armed forces.

However, Mr. Bani-Sadr could be the big loser if the tide of battle turns even more decisively against Iraq, analysts say. He could also be hurt domestically, they add, if the regular armed forces fail to repel the Iraqi invaders while the revolutionary guards — who are associated more with his rivals — continue to put up a die-hard, even if losing, fight.

One factor that may be on Iran's side is its abundance of munitions. Because of the late shah's obses-

sion with stockpiling military materiel, Iran may be in better shape than the Iraqis as far as supplies are concerned, some specialists here believe. The main problem is that the Iraqis do not know where to find or how to maintain and operate much of their equipment.

For example, Iran still has an estimated 2,400 Maverick air-to-ground missiles acquired under the Shah. The Maverick, a small TV-guided tactical missile that is highly effective against small targets, such as armored vehicles, gun positions or even ships, has not yet been used by the Iranian Air Force.

Premier Lists Hostage Conditions

VIENNA (Reuters) — Iranian Premier Mohammad Ali Rajai said Monday the 52 American hostages in Iran would be released only if the United States met conditions laid down by Ayatollah Khomeini and the Majlis (parliament).

Tehran Radio, monitored here, quoted the premier as also saying, when asked by foreign reporters about the effect of the Gulf war on the hostage question, "We are interested in solving the problem of the hostages but the key lies in the hands of the U.S. We know that the U.S. is not interested in solving it but only in its own interests."

Havana to Grant Pardons To All Jailed Americans

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Cuban government announced Monday that it will pardon all U.S. citizens serving prison terms on the island, including those held for airline hijackings. The State Department welcomed the move as "a positive step" and said 33 Americans are involved.

The announcement, through the Czechoslovak Embassy here, said Cuba was responding to requests from the prisoners' families and from social organizations and members of Congress.

The pardoned prisoners may not all return to the United States since some have time still to serve in American jails or would face trial in U.S. courts. U.S. officials said before making the choice of returning to the United States the American citizens would be informed if they faced jail at home.

The release appeared to be a gesture to the Carter administration, which reversed 16 years of icy distance from President Fidel Castro's government by agreeing in 1977 to exchange diplomats.

A U.S. official who asked not to be identified, said Cuba evidently is trying not to be "a contentious issue" in the presidential race by taking a number of positive steps.

Hard Line

Mr. Castro has taken a hard line toward Ronald Reagan, the Republican presidential candidate. In a speech July 26 in Ciego de Avila, after the Republican convention, the Cuban leader said "sometimes we have the feeling we are living in times that preceded the election of Adolf Hitler as chancellor of Germany."

Among the recent steps taken by the Castro government are the return last month of two hijackers, the suspension of the refugee flow to the United States and a decision not to punish people seeking exit visas who had taken refuge in the old American embassy in Havana.

Last year, Cuba released four U.S. political prisoners, including one former agent of the CIA. Ramon Sanchez-Parodi, who is attached to the Czechoslovak Embassy and heads the Cuban Interests Section, appeared at a press

conference here shortly after the announcement was made.

"The government of the Republic of Cuba has decided to pardon all U.S. citizens who are currently serving prison terms in Cuba, having been sentenced by Cuban courts for different crimes committed in the national territory," Mr. Sanchez-Parodi said.

"The pardoned U.S. citizens will be released as soon as the required procedures are completed and they may select the country of their future residence according to their possibilities and desires," he said.

Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., head of an ad hoc congressional committee that has been seeking release of Americans from Cuban prisons, told the news conference that he understands those accused of hijacking aircraft — believed to be about 10 — will face charges in the United States if they return.

Hijackers

He said some of those allegedly involved in hijackings already have served as much as 10 years in Cuban prisons.

Mr. Sanchez-Parodi said he knew of no Americans in prison in Cuba for spying or other political offenses.

Asked whether Cuba would return the accused hijackers to the United States for trial, Mr. Sanchez-Parodi said that was a separate and different question. Rep. Gilman said most of the prisoners were accused by Cuban authorities of navigational intrusions into Cuban waters or air space. He said others were serving time for distributing leaflets or for narcotics violations.

Mr. Sanchez-Parodi said the decision "is within the framework of the traditional policy followed by the government of Cuba" and with the "traditional attitude of friendship and mutual respect between the people of Cuba and the United States." He said there was "no quid pro quo" — nothing that Cuba received in return from the United States.

The Cubans in Washington are assigned to the Czechoslovak Embassy, while the Americans in Havana, who actually work in the old U.S. Embassy building, are technically attached to the Swiss mission.

Iraq Says Artillery Is Pounding Abadan

(Continued from Page 1)

year without any income from oil or other sources.

Militarily the Iraqis appear to draw on vast stockpiles of ammunition and weapons, and some sources in the Iraqi capital say that Baghdad could continue the war at its present relatively low level for many months.

Growing Rift

According to Iraqi officials, one reason for the slow pace of the advance to Abadan, Ahwaz and Duzful, has been reluctance to inflict casualties on the civilian population of Khuzestan province.

A growing rift between conservative and leftist Arab nations over the Iraqi-Iranian conflict also touched off speculation that an Arab summit conference scheduled for Nov. 25-26 in Amman, Jordan, would be postponed.

A communique from the Iraqi command broadcast by Baghdad Radio claimed 38 Iranian soldiers were killed, two helicopter gunships shot down and nine tanks destroyed in 12 hours of the battle for Abadan. It listed three Iraqi soldiers killed and 14 wounded.

The Iranian news agency Pars said at least 30 civilians were killed and 140 wounded in nightlong artillery barrage the Iraqis unleashed on Abadan.

Cloudy Weather

Iraq has been hammering Abadan from the air and from ground positions to the north near the embattled port of Khorramshahr since the Iraqis reported the Karun River crossing operation was completed Saturday.

Mr. Bani-Sadr said cloudy weather prevented Iranian planes from "operating properly" Satur-

day to beat the Iraqis back across the river that forms a natural defense line for Khorramshahr and Abadan, Radio Tehran said. On Sunday, "Our air force and army air corps routed the enemy," he was quoted as saying.

Unwilling to compromise, Iranian leaders appeared to be preparing for prolonged warfare and for an eventual counterattack to drive the Iraqis from invaded areas along a 300-mile front in western and southwestern Iran.

In a reply to an appeal by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, Mr. Bani-Sadr assured him of Iran's intention to keep the Shatt-al-Arab open as long as "lawful international commerce" moves on it.

Mr. Bani-Sadr added the stipulation that Iraq also agree to guarantee the safety of commercial vessels.

2 Turks to Hang For 2 Murders

The Associated Press

ISTANBUL — An Istanbul martial law court sentenced two men to death Monday for the April murder of U.S. naval officer Sam Novello and his Turkish driver.

Sentenced to hang were Ahmet Saner and Kadir Tandogan who were captured during a chase through suburban Istanbul after the ambush attack. Novello was killed by four terrorists as he was getting ready to leave his home for work. One of the gunmen was killed trying to escape and another was never caught.

Mr. Saner and Mr. Tandogan were caught when their motorcycles overturned on slick road as they fled north from Istanbul.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

6 Gunmen Hijack Turkish Airlines Plane

New York Times Service

ANKARA — A Turkish Airlines Boeing 727 on the Munich-Air flight was hijacked Monday night by six gunmen between Istanbul and Ankara.

The hijackers ordered the plane to be flown to Diyarbakir, southeastern Turkey to get more fuel and said they wanted to be taken to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. The gunmen were said to be of Turkish nationalities. Sources close to the security forces said the hijackers gave a three-hour ultimatum to the authorities to satisfy their demands or they would open fire on the aircraft. This meant a 10 p.m. deadline but it was expected to be postponed. Turkey's military leadership was firmly opposed to making any concessions to the terrorists, according to sources.

Bonn Asked to Recognize 2 German States

Reuters

BERLIN — East German leader Erich Honecker Monday night demanded West Germany's formal recognition of the existence of German states as a precondition for easing travel restrictions between them.

The Communist Party chief set the demand as East Germany put force new currency exchange rules that are expected to cut the number of trips by West Germans to friends and relatives in the East.

Addressing a gathering of party officials in the southern town of Chemnitz, Honecker said it was time that West Germany "came to terms with reality" on the question of a separate East German nationality. "We would then make it easy to solve the most urgent problems in the legal aid and various other areas," he said.

S. Korea Says Thousands Detained for Criticism

Reuters

SEOUL — South Korea's military-backed government has detained more than 46,000 people since an anti-corruption campaign launched in August, martial law authorities said Monday.

Those detained include smugglers, drug dealers, confidence tricksters and hoodlums, according to national security spokesmen. More than 2,000 were in custody and about 10,500 were under forced labor or corrective education, the spokesmen said. The rest have been released. The crime rate has dropped by more than 50 percent since the beginning of the campaign, which is to continue until eradicated, the spokesmen added.

Explosion Kills 5 at Atlanta Day Care Center

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — An explosion believed caused by a natural gas leak killed four children and an adult at a day care center, authorities said. Seven persons were injured. About 90 children were in the center, a one-story brick building in a northwest Atlanta neighborhood, at the time of the explosion.

"At this point, there is no suspicion of foul play," a city Public Safety official said. He said it appeared to be a natural gas explosion. A spokesman for Atlanta Gas Light Co. said that its preliminary report indicated a boiler explosion.

Mayor Maynard Jackson asked the Atlanta Housing Authority to evacuate day care centers at all other housing projects as a precaution and to check all furnaces and gas lines at the centers.

U.S. Unhappy With Eastern Rights Position

The Associated Press

MADRID — The United States said Monday it was "profoundly disappointed" by Soviet bloc positions at preparatory sessions here for a review of the Helsinki agreements on human rights and democracy. With East and West still stalemated over rules and agenda for Nov. 11 European Security Conference in Madrid, U.S. Chief of Mission, Max Kampelman said the latest Soviet bloc proposal "does not contribute to the progress of these meetings."

Western delegates termed all of the Soviet bloc proposals unworkable and accused the East of filibustering the sessions to limit the Western expected attacks on the Soviet Union for violating the Helsinki agreements on human rights. The West is also expected to criticize the Soviet Union for its military intervention in Afghanistan.

Walesa Says No Strikes Planned in Poland

The Associated Press

GDANSK, Poland — Lech Walesa, leader of the grouping of independent union movements in Poland, said Monday that the group plans for another strike. When the movement called a one-hour strike Oct. 3, the leaders said the government would have to come to the table with the settlements it reached with workers during the strike. The government has denied that it had not complied with the demands.

But Mr. Walesa, whose movement claims to represent seven million workers, said in an interview Monday that "we did not threaten anybody." He said the strike Oct. 3 "was enough for everybody to understand our power. But it does not mean we wish to abuse it."

Begin Says French Policy Stance Encourages Rise of Anti-Semitism

(Continued from Page 1)

families in the country were living in terror under the Syrian regime. He said that the government denies them the right to emigrate, although many have fled illegally.

Israeli Concessions

WASHINGTON (NYT) —

On the eve of the formal resumption of negotiations on Palestinian self-rule, Israel has made unexpected concessions to narrow its differences with Egypt, United States officials said Monday.

Israelis Concede

WASHINGTON (NYT) — On the eve of the formal resumption of negotiations on Palestinian self-rule, Israel has made unexpected concessions to narrow its differences with Egypt, United States officials said Monday.

The Israeli move does not affect the status of the Jewish settlements in the West Bank, but U.S. officials said Israel was not being pressed to alter its position on the settlements. The Israelis indicated that they only planned more settlements in the West Bank. Therefore their negotiation position has now been brought into line with their policy.

The Israelis were replying, in effect, to a compromise five-draft memorandum of understanding on the subject of Palestinian self-rule that had been given both the Israelis and Egyptians last month by Mr. Linowitz. The effort to narrow the gaps in lengthy negotiations.

U.S. officials cautioned the two sides were still separate several key issues, despite the Israeli concessions, and that there was no likelihood of a breakthrough through the current round of talks.

No EEC Office

BRUSSELS (AP) — The European Economic Community has no intention of opening an office in Israel, a spokesman for the Commission said here Monday.

The remark was in response to a comment by an Israeli government spokesman who was quoted saying in Tel Aviv on Monday the EEC planned to open two offices in Israel, starting in 1981 one in Tel Aviv and one in Jerusalem.

Albania Minister in Paris

PARIS — In the first visit to France by an Albanian foreign minister since the Communist takeover at the end of World War II, Foreign Minister Noli Nasliu conferred here Monday with Foreign Minister Jean-François Poncelet of France, French government sources said.

WINE - AUCTION

Monday, 27th October 1980, beginning at 3.00 p.m. for German wines, at 7.00 p.m. for French wines, degustation at 2.00 p.m., at the KUNSTHAUS AM LENBACHPLATZ 8, MUNICH, GERMANY.

To be sold, the first part of an important wine collection of a German wine-merchant and a collection of fine German and French wines from 1921 to 1945.

Some rarities of the auction:

- Schloss Vollrads 1920, 1934, 1938;
- Berncasteler Doctor v. Graben TBA 1921, 1935, 1937, 1938;
- Chateau Mouton-Rothschild 1937, 1943, 1945, 1955, etc.;
- Chateau Lafite-Rothschild 1919 Magnum, 1928, 1934, etc.;
- Armagnac 1926, 1928, 1934, 1935, 1938, etc.;
- Cognac-Napoleon 1811 Magnum;
- Grande Fine Champagne 1840, 1904, 1928;
- and a lot of nice German and French wines.

Absolute rarity: Schloss Reinhartshausen Erbacher Markbrunn TBA 1893.

Please ask for our detailed auction-catalogue (DMA 7-1. Entrance to the degustation and the auction only with catalogue.

Admission of the wine for our next auction until the 30th January 1981.

Dr. Eric Steinfels Auctions

Art, Antiquities, Wines, etc., Rämistr. 6, 8001 Zürich, Switzerland, Tel. (01) 69 45 33.

O.J. PERRIN

Jewellers

68, rue du Rhône - Genève

Re-Election Grants Carter Increasing

David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Four years
month, on the day before
meet with Jewish leaders
the president an-
that the United States
wide Israel with oew, so-
weapons that had pre-
an denied.
Cabinet officers were
transit grants here
grants there. The presi-
to Cincinnati to an-
new nuclear power policy
6,000 jobs in southern
he ordered a big in-
farm price supports, even
his Agriculture Depart-
four "no economic jus-
for them."
In 1976, of course,
Ford, and his challenge
Carter, expressed out-
can make the news," Mr.
He can sign a bill, shake
a visitor who is distin-
guished by that."

Other Foot
The shoe is on the other
Mr. Carter who is cam-
for the White House
White House, and reports
large, pivotal states
Mr. Carter is taking full
of being in the position
solid points as he dis-
government's bounty.
New York, with its 41 elec-

ter Vows to Shift iel Policy

THE Associated Press
NEW YORK — President
Jednesday he would
U.S. policy toward Is-
said a group supporting
Reagan is falsely suggest-
he would negotiate with
the Liberation Organiza-
tion.
Carter sought to portray
the only candidate with
the claim to the vital Jew-
New York. And he tried
rapid fire litany of the
which he claims he and
an disagree.
to counter fears among
that he might shift Is-
support from Israel to
forthcoming summit talks
Middle East, the president
sue concerns directly and
answer them.
did people are asking
bout after the election?
and so far is very good, but
a danger that President
might reverse U.S. policy
his back on Israel some-
be future?"
shed to his own question:
this president will nev-
America's relationship
el."

No PLO State
after said one of the in-
political committees sup-
Mr. Reagan had "com-
misrepresented" Carter ad-
on policy toward the
an advertisement pub-
o a Jewish community
in New York.
id he oppose "The United
ill never recognize or nego-
the PLO as long as it
o recognize Israel's right
d refuses to accept."
ited Nations Resolution
s to set a framework for a
last peace.

House aides traveling
Carter could not immedi-
identify the pro-Reagan
r the advertisement Mr.
ied. Mr. Carter made his
in a Jewish Community
in the Queens section of
City.
resh attempt to delineate
ences between himself
Reagan. Mr. Carter listed
called the two sides repre-
this campaign. "On one
a Republican candidate
I just a few months ago
and programs are one of
st phonies that we have in
m," Mr. Carter said. "On
side is a Democratic ad-
dio that has pushed the
first comprehensive
urban policy in our histo-

Increased Spending
Carter campaign has in-
its spending for polling to
tify the states where the
ween Mr. Carter and Mr.
will be decided. The cam-
financial resources, as well
resident's travel time, are
concentrated in those states,
the industrial Northeast.
peech, a general review of
ter's energy and economic
was the first of three Sun-
ontime radio broadcasts
ad to reach perhaps a mil-
lions in their cars as
e home from church.
Powell, the White House
secretary, said the Carter-
campaign paid \$22,000
time on the Mutual Broad-
System's radio stations.
vision cameras were per-
o record the event too in
Mr. Carter would reach
larger, and free, audienc-
television news.
Carter said he would issue a
economic statement later
k, but it was not clear
he would announce any
in his policies, which al-
taken several turns this
response to economic con-

Djilas: Tito Obsessed by Power

Ex-Aide Says He Sought Renown, Pomp and Luxury

NEW YORK — President Tito of Yugoslavia was a man obsessed with the luxury and pomp of power, according to his former heir apparent, Milovan Djilas.
He never thought up one great idea of Yugoslav Communism but was expert at stealing others' ideas, Mr. Djilas said in a biography carried exclusively in Newsweek magazine Sunday.
"Not one of the great ideas of Yugoslav Communism is his," Mr. Djilas wrote. Mr. Djilas gave Tito credit for Yugoslavia's independence from Moscow but said that by the most important test, the freedom he gave his people, he failed.
"Always, and in everything, Tito cared most intensely about his dignity, his singularity," he said.
He wore a gold belt buckle that was so heavy it kept slipping, he used a sunlamp for his tan, dyed his hair and even shook hands in such a way that

people had to bow slightly, according to Mr. Djilas.
Mr. Djilas, who helped Tito fashion postwar Yugoslavia, was later imprisoned and became one of Tito's most eloquent critics. Tito died earlier this year.
Tito made sure a collective leadership would succeed him so that he could protect his place in history and make his role impossible to duplicate, Mr. Djilas said. "Tito's accomplishments are meagre and regressive, deadly for the spiritual and material prospects of Yugoslavia," he said.
Mr. Djilas said he failed to bring in reforms because he feared they would threaten his personal power, describing this as his greatest mistake and true tragedy.
On Tito's private life, Mr. Djilas said his fourth wife Jovanka had no life outside Tito's circle and that her wounded pride, rather than politics, led to their split in 1978.

Armenian Militants Believed Responsible

5 Injured in Bombings in 4 Western Cities

From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Five persons were injured Sunday and Monday in five terrorist bombings of Turkish and Swiss offices in Paris, London, New York and Los Angeles. Telephone callers claimed responsibility for three of the blasts in the name of Armenian militants, and Swiss authorities theorized that Armenians were responsible for the other two as well.

In Washington, Secretary of State Edmund Muskie called Monday for international efforts to overcome terrorism and promised Turkey that "all possible measures" would be taken to find out who set off the bombs.
"I am deeply saddened and concerned by the bombing [attacks]," Mr. Muskie said in a letter delivered by U.S. Ambassador James Spaulding to Ankara on Monday to filter Turkish, the Turkish foreign minister.
In the past seven years terrorists have killed 14 Turkish diplomats, aides and family members, including the Turkish ambassador to Austria, France and the Vatican. Turkish authorities have accused Greek Cypriots of fomenting Armenian terrorism in revenge for the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974.
Hostility between Turks and Armenians has deep historic roots, heightened by the Turkish massacre of 1.5 million Armenians during World War I.
Most of the attacks on Turkish

diplomats in recent years have been attributed to the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia, which is based in Beirut. A telephone caller claimed responsibility for one of the two London blasts in the name of the "Armenian Secret Army."
Two bombs went off Sunday in London, and one each in Los Angeles and New York. A fifth explosion occurred early Monday in Paris. There were no fatalities.
In New York, four persons were hurt, none seriously, when an unoccupied car blew up in front of the Turkish Mission to the United Nations at about 5 p.m. local time, police said. The explosion damaged the mission and broke hundreds of windows in nearby buildings.

Immigrant's Agency
At about the same time in Los Angeles, an explosion in front of a Hollywood travel agency owned by a Turkish immigrant shattered windows in several nearby buildings. A passerby suffered minor cuts.
Minutes later, an unidentified man called news outlets in Los Angeles and said a group called "Justice Commandos of the Armenian Genocide" was responsible for the Los Angeles and New York blasts. Police said they had never heard of the group.
In London, an unidentified caller said a group called the Armenian Secret Army had touched

off an explosion at the Turkish Airlines office to protest the Turkish government's "bloody action" against Kurds and Armenians.
The second London blast went off at the Swiss Center, a restaurant and shopping complex. And early Monday in Paris, a bomb went off outside the Swiss tourist office. No one was hurt in the London or Paris incidents.

New Group
Callers to the news organization Agence France-Press in London and Paris said a new group called the "October 3d Organization" was responsible for the Swiss Center and Swiss tourist office blasts.
The caller said the organization was also responsible for an explosion in Beirut on Wednesday at the door of the Swiss ambassador's office. An undetonated bomb was found Thursday at the Swiss Embassy. No one had claimed responsibility.
The Swiss government said Monday that Armenian guerrillas, angered at the authorities' success in combating anti-Turkish attacks in Switzerland, might have been responsible for bomb explosions outside Swiss property.
A Swiss government spokesman said the October 3d Organization might be connected to an incident on Oct. 3 this year in which a man, possibly of Armenian extraction, and a woman who described herself as American were injured while handling explosives in a Geneva hotel room.
The spokesman said Oct. 3 was also the date on which a Swiss court ruled that urban guerrilla Rolf Wagner of West Germany, serving a life sentence in Switzerland, could be extradited to West Germany to face further charges.

U.S. Coast Guard Claims Personnel Gap Is Costly

By Ernest Holsendolph
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Coast Guard has become overextended with added duties such as surveillance of Cuban and Haitian refugee boats, and it is unprepared to help fight marijuana smuggling from Colombia, agency officials say.
Adm. John Hayes, commandant of the 45,000-member force, reported the Coast Guard's difficulties last week to a gathering of federal officials, including leaders of the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). The White House concerned about Coast Guard burdens, has ordered an assessment of its manpower needs and how extensive its future role should be.
Even though Cuba has said it plans to allow no more refugees to leave on boats for the United States, the Carter administration has kept the huge detail of guardsmen in place in the refugee surveillance area from Miami to the Florida Keys.
That means that 675 personnel, five cutters, nine patrol boats and 11 aircraft — the largest concentration of Coast Guard power since the Normandy invasion 36 years ago — remain tied up and unavailable for other agency duties, officials say.

New Responsibilities
The Coast Guard, under the direction of the Department of Transportation, has been accumulating a growing list of responsibilities in recent years, such as oil spill prevention and cleanup, and enforcement of fishery and drug laws. It has been taking on the new duties under a proportional increase in its nearly \$2 billion annual budget or level of manpower.
Because of its growing responsibilities, the Coast Guard alerted communities this year that it could no longer provide customary assistance to pleasure boaters, although it stands ready to help in emergencies.
The Coast Guard now says that it may be able to offer little help in fighting anticipated shipments of thousands of tons of illegal marijuana and other drugs, just as the Colombian harvest is about to commence.

In recent years, about 75 percent of the marijuana entering the country has come from Colombia, an estimated 10,000 to 15,000

metric tons in 1979, according to a DEA official.
The secretary of transportation has asked the Office of Management and Budget to authorize an immediate expenditure of \$85 million to aid current Coast Guard activities and a huge increase of up to \$700 million in the Coast Guard budget next year.

"Obviously, money is one of the immediate priorities, money for personnel and equipment," William Beckham, deputy secretary of transportation, said in an interview.
Like other branches of the military, the Coast Guard has been losing many of its middle-level personnel. "Many of our middle people, who make from \$12,000 to \$17,000, are doing jobs for which they could get three times the pay in civilian life," Mr. Beckham said.
The turnover in experienced personnel has hampered the Coast Guard's ability to train its people, maintain a high level of readiness and sustain an adequate level of morale in an agency where many of its people must work 120 hours a week or more. Recently the Coast Guard began a program to cut the average work load to 78 hours a week.

The glamor work of the Coast Guard is its highly publicized rescue missions, but its personnel are increasingly having to spend long hours aboard cutters looking for oil spills, boarding ships to check fish catches, or peering into the darkness for suspicious conveyers of drugs.
At best, officials say, the government may stop 20 percent of the illicit drug traffic. However, the confiscation of marijuana has been declining sharply because the Coast Guard does not have enough people and equipment to do its job adequately.

According to a study by the General Accounting Office, the Coast Guard not only is losing people because of pay but it also has a shortage of cutters and the ones in use are in poor condition.
Furthermore, the study found that the Coast Guard might need more than 81,000 people on duty by 1991, a 77 percent increase, to carry out the larger assignment placed upon it by Congress.

Unit Called Useless by Some Officers

U.S. Admiral Defends Caribbean Force

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post Service

KEY WEST, Fla. — Rear Adm. Robert McKenzie sees himself as a man on a mission, not a victim of one of President Carter's political ploys as some of his peers suggest.
Adm. McKenzie commands the Caribbean Contingency Joint Task Force that Mr. Carter established here a year ago in response to the Soviet refusal to remove that "unacceptable" combat brigade from Cuba 90 miles away.
"This will substantially improve our capability to monitor and respond rapidly to any attempted military encroachment in the region," said Mr. Carter Oct. 1, 1979, in announcing the new command.

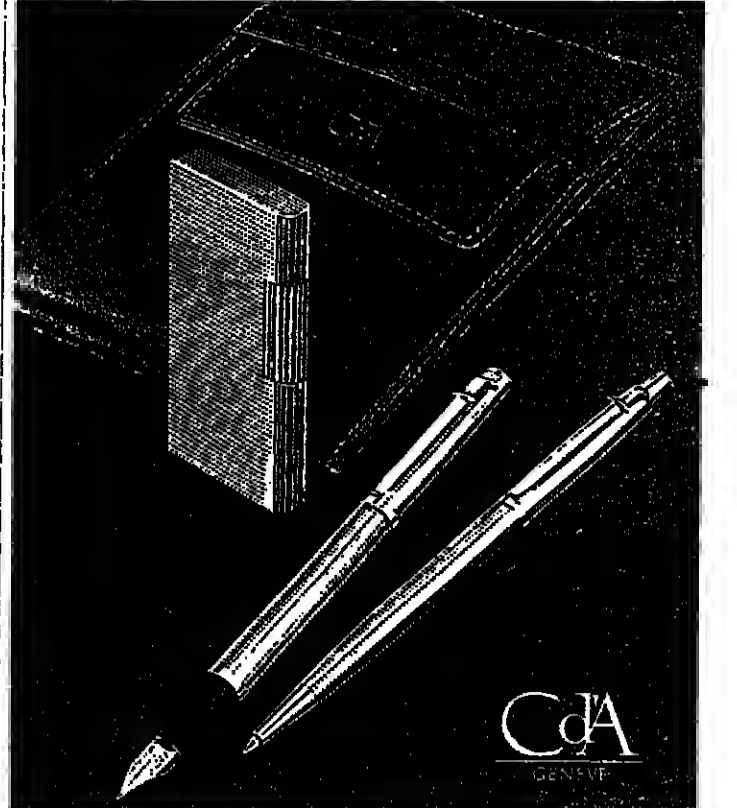
But the Caribbean Contingency Joint Task Force consists of only 70 officers and enlisted people, representing all four services, and thus is a joint planning staff, not an outfit to take on the Soviet bri-

gade.
"As useless as a ut on a boar hog," scoffed one senior military officer, insisting that everything done by the new command in Key West could be done just as easily at Atlantic Command headquarters in Norfolk, Va., which supervises the operation here.
Besides, the Pentagon's old boy network is passing the word to commands that the Carter administration already has decided to close the force's headquarters here after next month's presidential election, no matter who wins.
Adm. McKenzie said in an interview that he has heard those rumors, too, and he conceded that perhaps the Caribbean force was indeed created initially for political reasons. "It might have been politics. I don't know what the reasons were," he said in his office at the Key West naval base.

But now that the force has been in business a year, Adm. McKenzie contended, it has proved its worth. "The creation of this staff has filled a very valid military requirement," he said. "The staff has been able to focus on an area of the world we have neglected for 15 years."
He compares his mission to that of Commodore David Porter, who established the first U.S. naval base here in 1923. Porter commanded 17 ships that sailed from Key West to cleanse the Caribbean of pirates who were marauding merchant vessels.
Adm. McKenzie says the United States today is confronted with another pirate — President Fidel Castro of Cuba. Accusing Mr. Castro of picking on weaker nations in the Caribbean, he said, "During the last 15 years, we have left a rotten apple sitting in the barrel and

it has contaminated a significant portion of that barrel."
"I hope to God they don't desist this headquarters," he added, because it enables the United States to keep an eye on that "rotten apple." Declaring that he has heard "beyond rumors, nothing" about Carter administration plans to close his command headquarters here, Adm. McKenzie revealed that he has asked the Joint Chiefs of Staff to increase his staff by 30. This would bring it to a force of 100, about half the size of an Army infantry company.

"No one who has ever come down here has left doubting the validity of the existence of this staff," Adm. McKenzie said.
Visitors are given an elaborate briefing on what the force has done. An officer delivers a lecture while slides are shown. The briefing states that "the United States must respond to this threat of Castro influencing his Caribbean neighbors. Recent events in Nicaragua, Grenada, Jamaica and El Salvador reflect the success of these subversive efforts."
The briefing also warns that Soviet ships operating out of Cuban ports could strangle Western shipping that must move through one of the three straits off Cuba.
The Caribbean force presentation reminds the listener that the staff planned several naval exercises in its first year, including two into Guantanamo Bay on Cuba. The force's shining moment, however, had nothing to do with the Soviet combat brigade that initially gave it birth.
It was instead the planning of the boatlift of 115,000 Cubans to the naval base here and then to camps or homes in the United States. President Carter called off that boatlift as the number of refugees threatened to overwhelm the U.S. ability to absorb them.



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Continues Unofficially Following Refugee Burden in Crippling Somalia

By Gregory Jaynes
New York Times Service

SOMALIA — They come in droves, so emaciated that they look like the sick people of a famine-stricken land, leading a life of misery and death that they will use to their advantage.

Now the number is back to 800 and 1,000, according to Yassin, spokesman for the Somali National Refugee Commission.

It has been crippled by an influx of refugees, receiving \$132 million in aid from 22 relief agencies.

Here in Mogadishu, 45 miles from the border, the war is close at hand. The Somali army has been turned into an infantry. A military doctor was operating in a classroom. Every few minutes there was a "plink" as he dropped fragments from an artillery shell into a tray.

The flat, brown Juba River flows by the town. On the bank, beneath a mimosa tree, the governor of Mogadishu, Mohammed Ali Hashi, received visitors at noon.

"We are ready to accept a moral solution for peace," he said through an interpreter. "All we want is for the Ethiopians to give these people the rights they need."

"These people are suffering for self-government, self-determination," he said. "But the Ethiopians are trying to destroy the people as a whole."

There were about 1,000 casualties here in a school that has been turned into an infirmary. A military doctor was operating in a classroom. Every few minutes there was a "plink" as he dropped fragments from an artillery shell into a tray.

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ment into letting the fuel go to the refugees instead of to the energy-short capital. Then they asked a local mechanic to find a way to use the ship's fuel in Somalia's vehicles. He tried an assortment of different mixes, but none of them worked. The engines simply would not crank. In the end the deal fell through.

"We do not have rabbits to pull out of our hats," a Scandinavian relief representative said. "But I am an optimist and I refuse to believe the world will allow these people to starve."

Somalia fought a war with Ethiopia in 1977 and 1978 over the Ogaden region of eastern Ethiopia, which is inhabited primarily by ethnic Somalis. The war has continued unofficially since then, with both Ethiopia and Somalia claiming the region.

Ethiopian Offensive
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The flat, brown Juba River flows by the town. On the bank, beneath a mimosa tree, the governor of Mogadishu, Mohammed Ali Hashi, received visitors at noon.

"We are ready to accept a moral solution for peace," he said through an interpreter. "All we want is for the Ethiopians to give these people the rights they need."

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POLLUTION PROTEST — Members of the Greenpeace movement fasten rubber life-buoys to the ship Kronos in Nordenham, West Germany, to stop it from dumping chemical wastes in the North Sea, a practice also protested Monday in four other West German cities.

Implication of Senior Officials Possible Gang of 4 Trial May Raise Political Ghosts

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

PEKING — "Comrade Lin Biao is Comrade Mao Tse-tung's close comrade in arms and successor."

There it was, enshrined in China's 1969 Constitution. Lin Biao, then the defense minister and Mao's chief apostle, hero of battles against the Japanese, the Kuomintang in Manchuria and the Americans in Korea, was officially named Mao's successor. It was Comrade Lin who had published the Little Red Book of Mao's sayings that gained magical properties in the Cultural Revolution, and who had helped inflate Mao's cult to deity-like proportions.

"Mao Tse-tung's thought is an everlasting universal truth," he said. "One single sentence of his surpasses 10,000 of ours."

Yet sometime later this month, five of the former defense minister's closest associates, once senior generals in the People's Liberation Army, four of them members of the Communist Party Politburo, will go on trial for trying to murder Mao Lin, according to the official still improbable version, died in a plane crash in Mongolia after his assassination plot was uncovered. Also on trial before a special court will be Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, her three radical cohorts in the so-called Gang of Four, and Mao's longtime political secretary and intellectual alter ego, Chen Boda.

Some diplomats had expected that if this unlikely collection of defendants were ever brought to trial it would be a mere formality. But Chinese officials now say the trial will last a month, providing ample time to introduce evidence.

This is in keeping with China's current emphasis on improving the legal system. But it also increases the trial's political risks. Half of China's 38-million Communist Party members were admitted to the party after the Cultural Revolution began in 1966, and some senior officials, notably party Chairman Hua Guofeng, rose to power then or during the heyday of the Gang of Four which followed. Can Hua and the others escape the implications of the proceedings?

The trial is really an indictment of the whole Cultural Revolution and the decade from 1966 to 1976. It is also a judgment against the great proponent of the Cultural Revolution who is not listed as a defendant, Mao himself.

It is tempting to speculate on whether the trial will offer answers to some of China's modern mysteries, such as what really happened to the "boundlessly loyal" Lin, a general too skilled to have attempted the naive plot attributed to him. And how could Mao have been reduced to relying on the virile Miss Jiang, whom he chastised near the end with the comment, "Even if you see me, we have nothing to say to each other?"

What was the real role of the genuinely popular, late premier, Zhou Enlai? He is beloved for his supposed influence in moderating the Cultural Revolution. But at crucial, early Politburo meetings he voted with Mao to radicalize the movement and to topple Liu Shaoqi, the head of state, and Deng Xiaoping, now China's paramount leader. Why did Mao pick Hua as his successor? We have only Hua's word that Mao told him, "With you in charge, I'm at ease."

China experts have never been satisfied with China's authorized account of the Lin Biao affair, a dossier of letters, confessions and documents intended for Communist cadres and later published by Taiwan intelligence sources. According to this file, the thin, retiring Lin perished in a Chinese Air Force Trident jet as he fled to the Soviet Union. Lin was said to have been disappointed that Mao rejected his proposal to make himself head of state, replacing Liu in the summer of 1970. Lin then authorized his son, Lin Ligu, whom at the age of 24 he had made deputy commander of operations for the Air Force, to hatch the plot.

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Bikini to Be Uninhabitable for 60 Years Bikinians Favor Moving to Nearby Island

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

HONOLULU — For the displaced people of Bikini, a tragic 34-year odyssey appears to be near its end.

The islanders were removed from their ancestral homeland of Bikini, an island in the atoll of the same name in the Marshall Islands group about 2,400 miles southwest of Hawaii, when the place was chosen by the U.S. Department of Defense to be a testing site for nuclear weapons in 1946. They were eventually resettled on Kili, an isolated island 400 miles to the south, also in the Marshalls. There they have been subject to periodic food shortages, among other problems.

After 23 atomic explosions over Bikini, which vaporized several islands in the atoll out of existence, the tests were terminated in 1958. In 1970, scientists judged the main island of Bikini to be sufficiently free of lingering radiation for human habitation, and 140 Bikinians went back to homes built for them by the government.

But in 1978, after new radiological surveys of the island, the scientists decided that the amount of radiation in the air there to be about the same as in an average inhabited place in the United States. The Bikinians have been offered a new home on Eneu, within sight of their ancestral island.

In an emotion-filled two-day meeting on Kili last week with U.S. officials, scientists and their American attorneys, Jonathan Weisgall, the leaders of the Bikinians.

It will be at least 60 years before radioactive contamination on Bikini Island sinks to a tolerable level, according to scientists of the U.S. Department of Energy. Recently, however, tests conducted on an island only six miles away, called Eneu, showed that the amount of radiation in the air there to be about the same as in an average inhabited place in the United States. The Bikinians have been offered a new home on Eneu, within sight of their ancestral island.

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ans were "overwhelmingly in favor" of moving to Eneu, the reported.

However, the islanders reserved a formal decision to move pending an assessment of the radiological findings on Eneu by "independent," or non-government scientists. Mr. Weisgall said. The attorney, who has left for Washington, said that he expected to engage two such scientists in the next two weeks.

U.S. officials were confident that the independent scientific findings on Eneu would confirm the official radiological assessment. But there will still be complications ahead for the Bikinians who decide to resettle on Eneu.

For one thing, according to the scientists, although the background radiation in the air over Eneu has been found to be well under the amount considered safe for humans by federal government standards, the remaining contamination in the island's soil and the surrounding waters will make it necessary for the new inhabitants to import 30 percent of their food to avoid any risk of ingesting unacceptable amounts of radioactive substances.

Reasonable Requirement
The requirement for importing food is seen by the U.S. scientists as "reasonable." Gordon Law, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Interior, said. Mr. Law, who made the trip to Kili last week, observed that "70 to 80 percent of their foodstuff is imported now" by the Bikinians on Kili.

The current radiation level on Bikini Island was found to be eight times that of Eneu, a slightly smaller island of 240 acres. Therefore, according to the scientists, it would be unsafe for the prospective residents of Eneu to spend more than 10 percent of their time, or 36 days a year, on the larger island. The Bikinians were said to have accepted this stipulation.

Mr. Weisgall said that it would be "absolutely essential" for the government to demolish the 40 houses built for the ill-fated return of the islanders to their former home in 1970. Otherwise, he said, some of the Bikinians might be tempted to occupy the dwellings despite the warnings of dangerously high radiation.

The lawyer estimated that up to

half the 550 Bikinians on Kili may elect to remain there while the rest moved to Eneu. Also eligible for the move are about 400 other Bikinians now living on various other atolls in the Marshalls. The original evacuees in 1946 numbered only 167.

Mr. Law said that he was appalled by the physical condition of some of the 300 islanders who gathered in the Protestant church on Kili to discuss the move to Eneu with the Americans.

"I've been all through Micronesia and I have never seen so many skin diseases and festering sores," Mr. Law declared. He called this "a problem when we think of what we represent and what we know of modern medicine."

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Business Looks Good

Fortune-Tellers' Fortunes

By Linda Ricci
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Though you might expect some good haunted house effects, the supernatural touches at the 10th annual Convention of Psychics are limited to disco lights on the ceiling.

"This has nothing at all to do with magic," explained the organizer, Dessuati, a medium who comes from a long line of spiritualists. "We're not sorcerers or moon-walkers. We can just see things more clearly than you can."

Three hundred people a night file into the dimly lit room in the Hotel Lutetia to find out what the 60 crystal-ball gazers, tarot-card readers and oumerologists, among others, do see.

Varied Clientele

Dessuati said that 4 million French go to psychics every six months. His own clientele, he said, ranges from prostitutes to one head of state. "Anybody with problems — love, money and health, especially — is likely to come to a fortune-teller," he said.

"Of course, Jacques Chirac wouldn't come in here in public," said the green-eyed, bearded medium. "He would come to my private office." And does he? Professional courtesy forbids specifics.

There is one clear bias in this world: 85 percent of the clients are female. The other 15 percent all men invariably want to know about money and careers. The women are more interested in — surprise — problems of the heart.

The crowd at this year's gathering, which runs through Oct. 17, is a mixture of the committed and the curious, or so they say. "I don't believe in any of this stuff," said one impeccably dressed architect as he decided who would tell his fortune by swinging a pendulum. He later asked for a list of faith healers in France. "It's for my grandmother," he said. "She's very metaphysical."

The fortune-tellers sit across from clients in cramped, makeshift booths, each with its own candle. But if they are bothered by intimate discussions in such close quarters, they show no sign. "They're like lovers in a crowded restaurant," said one devotee.

Fortune-telling is also big business. With consultations ranging from about \$40 for three-quarters of an hour (slightly under psychiatrists' fees) to \$125 for the most famous clairvoyants, metaphysical grandmothers can spend quite a bit on their future. Special convention rates are 60 francs a person for consultations with two fortune-tellers.

Responsibility

Dessuati, who is 36 and looks like the businessman he once was, said that the estimated 40,000 fortune-tellers in France grossed about \$300 million last year. An industry that size has a responsibility to let its clients know what they're getting, he said, and he favors professional guidelines.

"I'm trying to demystify spiritualism," he explained. "A psychic is just a man, and he can make mistakes like everyone else."

Successful fortune-telling depends in part on the client-psychic relationship. Some women feel that female fortune-tellers inspire confidence, while for others they just encourage jealousy. Dessuati says he is unable to see into his wife's future. "Love is such a powerful emotion that it distorts everything," he said.

With ministers and heads of state, Dessuati discusses both public and private life. But, he points out, he does not tell them what to do, only what will happen. "I'm quite privileged," he commented. "Clients tell me things they would never tell a doctor or a psychiatrist."

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Radio Monitor

Michael Gurdus, Ace Eavesdropper

By Jane M. Friedman
International Herald Tribune

TEL AVIV — The stone house, surrounded by leafy trees on a quiet avenue, looks identical to its neighbors. But a glance at the roof reveals networks of crisscrossed antennas. Inside, Michael Gurdus, a 35-year-old man with frizzy gray hair and a childlike legh, sits in an office decorated with toy airplanes and hanging globes, equipped with six short, medium and long-wave radios. Every day, from Israel, he tunes in the world.

In the last few months, this reporter for the Israeli radio has attained international attention. Last Friday he reported that Iranian planes were flying large amounts of arms and ammunition from Libya on a flight path in part through Soviet airspace. (Libyan officials denied the report.)

At 10 p.m. April, sitting at his makeshift console, Gurdus tuned in a conversation between a U.S. Army commander in Turkey and a U.S. Air Force plane over Bahrain. The conversation was part of the aftermath of the aborted attempt to rescue U.S. hostages in Iran. Using information from that conversation, Gurdus broadcast that the U.S. mission had taken off from Cairo, had refueled in Bahrain and had been commanded from Turkey — all scoops.

Although he withheld more sensitive information until later, Gurdus' broadcast apparently had diplomatic side effects and embarrassed the United States. According to reports in Israel, the Carter administration asked the Israelis to muzzle Gurdus. His scoops also raised the issue of whether journalists should be free to use information obtained from radio monitoring.

Eight Hours Daily at Radio

Like many Israelis, Gurdus has developed extraordinary means of coping with Israel's extraordinary situation. Radio became the solution to isolation, as well as the only way to cover the Middle East from here. For at least eight hours a day, he sits by his radios, picking the airwaves for unusual bits of information.

In the 12 years that he has been monitoring radio for news, Gurdus can boast many scoops, including the oews of the West German rescue mission in Mogadishu in 1977, the 1976 Air France hijacking that ended in the Entebbe rescue, and in 1974 the news that Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus was alive after being overthrown.

Michael Gurdus did not come to radio monitoring by chance. His father was a German journalist who was expelled from Berlin under the Nazis and went to Warsaw. The only way

to cover Europe from the Warsaw ghetto at the outset of World War II was to listen to radios. In 1939, Gurdus' parents went to Palestine where his father became a radio monitor for Agence France-Press.

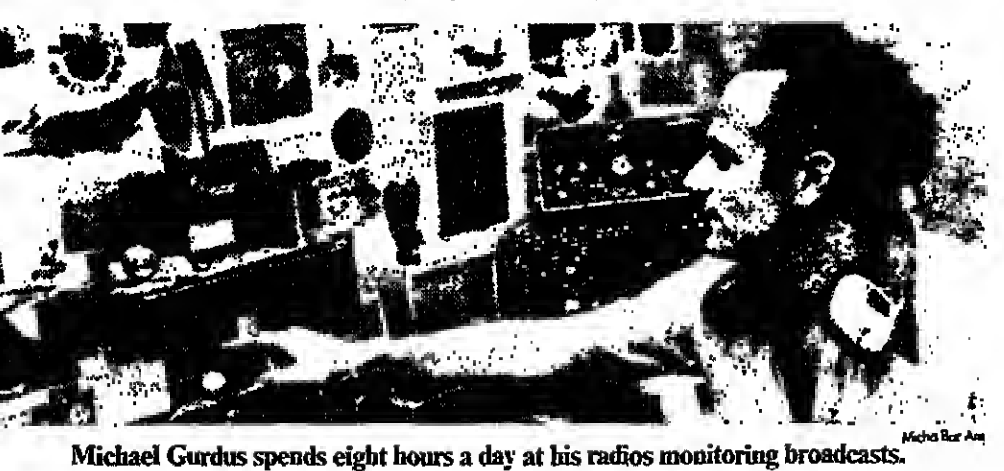
"We had the teleprinters downstairs," Gurdus recalled. "I liked journalism from the beginning." After army service and the university, Gurdus became a free-lance journalist. Tinkering with his father's radios, he began to compile a list of wavelengths and the institutions that used them. The list now contains thousands of entries. In 1964, he picked up martial tunes on the Brazilian radio, figured out there had been a coup there, and called Brazil's ambassador to Israel and told him. "He thanked me and said this was the end of his career. In a few days he was recalled."

In 1968 Gurdus became a full-time journalist, aided by his fluency in six languages. In 1974, after the coup in Cyprus, the junta announced that Archbishop Makarios was dead. Tuning in his radios, Gurdus picked up a weak signal from southern Cyprus that turned out to be the live voice of the archbishop. Gurdus broadcast a tape of that, which was in turn monitored by the U.S. State Department. The United States then reportedly relayed the news to the British, who rescued Makarios and flew him to Malta. Gurdus says that Cyprus continued diplomatic relations with Israel partly out of thanks to him.

In 1977, he picked up a conversation between a West German military plane over Turkey and its home base. The plane was en route to Mogadishu, Somalia, to free hostages aboard a Lufthansa jet held by terrorists. Gurdus tracked the mission from Turkey to Adeo and on to Africa and relayed the information to his editors. As air time approached, he urged them to hold the story since the mission had not yet been completed. He was overruled and the news was aired before the operation had been carried out, but it was not heard by the hijackers and did not affect the rescue operation. Ever since, Gurdus has been his own censor, keeping sensitive information to himself until he feels the time is right.

"I got a call about 8 a.m. from Canadian radio," he said of his April scoop. It was April 25, the day after the attempted U.S. rescue mission. News agencies had already carried stories, but there were few details. Gurdus tuned in and got the U.S. military.

"Usually," he said of the Army-Air Force transmission, "things like this are coded. But sometimes you can't continue with the code. You have to work openly. That's my opportunity."



Michael Gurdus spends eight hours a day at his radios monitoring broadcasts.

World's Largest

Radio Telescope in Full Operation

The Associated Press

SOCORRO, N.M. — It is so big that its components are moved along railroad tracks — yet so sensitive that its creators say it could pick up Citizen's Band radio signals from a one-watt rig on the planet Pluto.

It's the world's largest radio telescope, and scientists say it will revolutionize astronomy. They have given it a name befitting its role: the Very Large Array Radio Telescope, known familiarly as VLA.

Scientists and state and federal officials turned out Friday for the dedication of the telescope, on the Plains of San Agustin, about 50 miles west of here.

Dr. Frank Press, science adviser to President Carter, hailed it as "worthy of a nation like the United States — the world's leading scientific nation."

"Astronomy is about as pure a science as there is where [practical] applications, if any, are in the distant, distant future. It is a science we do because it is exciting, it is beautiful, it enthralls our young people," he said.

The telescope, funded by the National Science Foundation, took eight years to complete and cost \$78 million. Unlike optical telescopes, which use lenses and mirrors to gather light, the VLA listens to the noises of the universe.

It is made up of 27 dish-shaped antennas, each one 82 feet in diameter, 92 feet high and weighing 210 tons. They are arranged along three arms of railroad

track laid out in the shape of a Y to take advantage of the earth's rotation when scanning the skies. The arms are 13 miles long, and the third is 11.8 miles.

A 36-wheel transporter moves each antenna to one of 72 observation stations. Signals received are sent into computers that correlate the readings, delete unwanted and unneeded noises. The computer creates radio maps of the skies.

The site is ringed by mountains, which protect from much of the electronic interference of TV, dials, aircraft and the like. The VLA operates hours a day, seven days a week, stopping only maintenance and some holidays.

The system was partially completed and began gathering data in 1975. Last April, scientists confirmed for the first time the existence of light waves from a dying star in a galaxy over 50 million years from Earth.

Scientists plan to use the telescope to study structure and evolution of stars, supernovas, X-rays, quasars, black holes and problems relating the formation and distribution of molecules.

As part of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory, the VLA will be operated under contract by the National Science Foundation by Associated Universities Inc., which is sponsored by nine universities: Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Pennsylvania State, Princeton, Rochester and Yale.

Music

Paris Pays Homage to Igor Stravinsky

By David Stevens

PARIS — Without waiting for the pretext of a centenary celebration two years hence, the Festival d'Automne, with the participation of most of the Parisian musical establishment and a number of visitors, is well into a three-month celebration of the work and life of Igor Stravinsky.

Stravinsky is an almost ideal choice for this kind of exercise. He lived so long — he died nine years ago, just short of his 89th birthday — and composed so much in so many different forms that there is a rich body of material for a festival. Furthermore, he moved around, not only physically (Russia to Western Europe to the United States), but musically, and while he changed his musical clothing from time to time, it was always the same spirit inside.

The organizers credit the late Nicolas Nabokov — composer, pianist and friend of Stravinsky — and long the Berlin Festival director — with the idea for the festival. Another friend, George Balanchine, with his New York City Ballet, opened festivities last month — appropriately, since Balanchine and his company have done as much as anyone to bring Stravinsky's music before the public and keep it there.

Next month, the Glyndebourne

Festival brings its production of "The Rake's Progress," and the Paris Opera Ballet does a new "Fulgencia" choreographed by Douglas Dunn. There will be two exhibitions, a large-scale documentary presentation (photographs, scores, theater designs, recordings, films) at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville (Oct. 14-Nov. 30), and "Stravinsky, His Interpreters, His Critics," at the Centre Pompidou (Nov. 12-Dec. 15).

But it is the concert program that carries the main load of the scheduled 71 works, out of a possible repertoire of 109 plus 14 arrangements, and it is in the concert that one of main themes is being carried out — that of putting Stravinsky in the context of his times. His affinities and influences, given and received, could range from Rimsky-Korsakov to post-Webern serialists, and his penchant for revision and second thoughts offers a rich opportunity for putting Stravinsky side-by-side with himself.

This ground is being covered in the chamber music series by Pierre Boulez and the Ensemble Inter-Contemporain, and in Mamzelle Pollini's piano recital tonight. The first chamber concert, at the Theatre de la Ville, made several didactic points. A concentration on the 1910-20 period put Ravel's setting of three Mallarmé poems and

Webern's Five Pieces for Orchestra (both 1913) alongside Stravinsky of the same epoch. The influence of Symbolist poets showed up in the Ravel, Stravinsky's Ballades, 10 of Prokofiev's "Vieillesse" for piano, and Boulez's "Improvisations sur l'air."

But the tone of the concert set by the Russianism and playfulness of the early, relatively little-known Stravinsky, who up to an exuberant note with two suites for small orchestra instruments of the "easy" type for piano four hands. Boulez and his musicians played with precision and élan, and Phyllis Julson was the superb soprano, ethereal in tone and formidable in range.

Two more conventional, Stravinsky concerts also made contributions. The London Philharmonic Orchestra under Claudio Abbado was all ballet, with de Cartes, the 1919 "Fire Suite" and the full "Petrouchka" score in a galvanizing performance. With the Orchestra de la John Shirley-Quirk stepping in for the soloist in "Abraxas and Isaac" and two Vertanes, and Daniel Barenboim conducting an impassioned account of the "Symphony of Psalms,"

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Mitsubishi, Saudis Establish Joint Venture
The Associated Press
— Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Corp., the company report establishing a joint venture with a Saudi Arabian company for petrochemical plant projects in Saudi Arabia. Mitsubishiki Industries Saudi Arabia Ltd., was set up in Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia, to build plants in Al-Jubail. Mitsubishiki also handles plant maintenance and assistance in various projects, where construction of about 20 plants is in progress by Japan, the United States, West Germany and other countries. Heavy Industries and Mitsubishi Corp. each have 25 percent interest, with the rest held by Olayan Saudi Holding.

U.K. Output Falls 2.4% For August
From Agency Dispatches
LONDON — Britain's seasonally adjusted output in all industries fell by 2.4 percent in August from July, with production in the manufacturing industries alone falling 2.3 percent, the central statistical office said in a provisional report Monday. That compared with a 0.5 percent drop in both indices in July.

British Airways Shares Deferred
Reuters
— The British government has decided to defer offering a share stake in the state-owned British Airways to the public for the year, the Trade Department says. Industry sources noted that the sale had been given.

Elf Aquitaine Wins Libyan Contracts
Reuters
— Elf Aquitaine said Monday it expects to sign a long-term contract with Libya for 2 million metric tons a year of extra crude oil starting in 1984. The oil is to be treated at a refinery under construction at Donges on the French Atlantic coast.

Philips to Close Television Plant in Britain
Reuters
— Philips Electronic and Associated Industries, wholly-owned Philips, said Monday it plans to close its television assembly plant at Lowestoft, East Anglia, over the next 18 months, with a loss of 100 jobs.

Wang Laboratories Sees \$1 Billion in Orders
Reuters
— Wang Laboratories says it is on target, after the first six months of the fiscal year, for its goal of orders totaling \$1 billion in the ending next June 30, up from \$700 million in 1979-80, management, the executive vice president, also said Monday that the company's plan for capital spending of \$90 million, up from \$70 million in 1979-80. Net earnings in the year ended June 30 were \$1.02, or \$2 a share, on sales of \$343.27 million.

Schlumberger to Sell Its Stake in Rowan Cos.
Reuters
— Schlumberger Ltd. said Monday that, depending on conditions, it plans to sell up to the totality of its holdings of 11 million shares outstanding and 2 million more reserved for conversion of convertible debentures and exercise of outstanding stock options.

Signal Cos. Agrees to Takeover by Signal Cos.
From Agency Dispatches
SIGNAL CITY, Calif. — Signal Cos. and Ampex Corp. report in principle to merge Ampex into Signal through an exchange in stock. The terms are 0.85 Signal shares for each Ampex share.

German Rates Seen Remaining High
Reuters
— Real interest rates, by those over the long term, remain high in West Germany even if nominal rates fall. Lower inflation, Walter E. Reuther, chairman of West-Landesbank Girozentrale, said.

Japan Orders Up For Shipbuilders
Reuters
TOKYO — Japanese shipbuilders, criticized by Europeans for dominating the world market, announced Monday a big increase in orders last month.

U.S. Pension Fund Money: Power by the Multibillions
By Martin Baron
Los Angeles Times Service
LOS ANGELES — If money is power, consider the implications of pensions in the United States. The numbers are awesome: The assets of public and private pension plans total \$600 billion; assets for private pension plans alone could reach \$3 trillion by 1995, a recent study projects.

Shares Are Considered Overvalued
NEW YORK — Anything that stirs investor interest in domestic oil also tends to generate excitement over coal stocks, and the latest turmoil in the Midwest has not been an exception.

Stocks Slip as Analysts Go Cool on Coal
AP Wire Service
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EEC Concern Grows With Japanese Trade
From Agency Dispatches
BRUSSELS — The Common Market's chief executive said Monday that he is "deeply disturbed" by Western Europe's trade deficit with Japan and hopes this month's trade talks with Japanese leaders clear up serious disputes between the two partners.

Computer Exports Grow
TOKYO (Reuters) — Japanese industry sources said they fear that sharply increasing exports of desktop computers may cause new trade friction with the Common Market, following the car and color television export issues, which have increased complaints among the EEC countries.

NYSE Closes Sharply Up; Trading at 3-Month Low
From Agency Dispatches
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher Monday in the slowest trading since June 30.

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Pension funds are vital to corporations wishing to raise money. They own a huge chunk of corporate America, and many believe their ownership slice is bound to get bigger.

Management consultant Peter Drucker has projected that pension funds could own 50 percent of the stocks by 1985 and two-thirds by 1995. In his 1976 book, "The Unseen Revolution," Mr. Drucker calls the growth of pension funds a "bigger shift in ownership than any that has occurred since the end of feudalism."

Judith Mares, manager of benefit finance for General Mills. She has studied the social and economic implications of pension fund capital for the president's Commission on Pension Policy.

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In another development, the Henry Center for Forecasting said that Britain's borrowing for the public sector will have to be at least £1 billion more for 1980-81 than intended, unless the government takes measures to keep within its limit.

Two leading analysts of coal stocks took exception to the market's view of things Friday, however, and the coal group became the target of broad selling pressure.

The stock was heavily traded, falling 2 1/2 to 2 3/4. The reason: sharp reductions in Wall Street earnings estimates.

Mr. Jenkins' remarks followed a call by a West German union for measures to limit Japanese exports to Europe and a warning by Gaston Thorn, the next president of the EEC, that the trade imbalance between Japan and the EEC has reached "dangerous proportions."

The center says it does not expect a significant fall in the annual rate of retail price inflation until the first half of next year, specifically to a rate below 12 percent in the second quarter.

Charles Bradford, of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, who has been positive on the coal stocks since they were selling at much lower prices two years ago, put the coal stocks on his firm's "OK to Sell" list Friday.

On Friday, Ms. Alexander reduced her 1980 estimate for the company to \$2.25 a share from \$3.41. The company earned \$4.13 in 1979. Ms. Alexander cut her third-quarter estimate to 45 cents from 75 cents.

Responding to the growing tension, Japan's deputy minister for international trade and industry, Naohiro Amaya, promised senior EEC Commission officials that his country would moderate exports to the community, according to EEC sources in Brussels.

Assuming an average monthly rate of increase in the retail price index of just under 1 percent for the next six months, the center estimates an annual average rate of 16 percent, compared with the government's 16.5 percent.

At the close Friday, Eastern Gas & Fuel was at 26 1/2, down 1 1/2; MAPCO at 48 1/4, down 2 1/2; Pittston at 29 1/4, down 1 1/4, and

cellent long-term future for the group but we'd prefer to buy them when no one else wants them. Our switch to the sell side is a price decision. The prices of the stocks simply reflect too much of the long-term outlook.

In an interview published Sunday by a Japanese newspaper, Asahi Shimbun, Mr. Thorn called for "a gentlemen's agreement" to set Japan's exports to the Common Market at current levels for two or three years in an effort to stave off further trade friction.

The center sees manufacturing output falling 7.4 percent this year and by 2 percent more in 1981, reflecting the severity of the recession. This output forecast is more pessimistic than in September, when the center said output would fall 6.7 percent this year and 1.3 percent next year.

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On Friday, Ms. Alexander reduced her 1980 estimate for the company to \$2.25 a share from \$3.41. The company earned \$4.13 in 1979. Ms. Alexander cut her third-quarter estimate to 45 cents from 75 cents.

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(Continued on Page 10)

Rockefeller Message: S. Self-Interest First

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service
NEW YORK — David Rockefeller, probably the best-known American banker, is preparing to give up the reins at the Rockefeller family office, next April 17, and over as chairman to Butcher, who has already served as president and chief financial officer. Mr. Rockefeller, 55, is thus in a mood for a change of pace.

His message is a mixture of grim and hope that answers will be forthcoming. He is a supporter of Ronald Reagan and a sharp critic of President Carter. Relaxing recently in a speech in Detroit, he said on his way back to New York that he was "in a clear-cut, consistent position in the domestic or foreign policy area."

Mr. Rockefeller believes Mr. Carter's mismanagement of America's international role. Specifically, Mr. Rockefeller charged that the president has not done "what most other countries do themselves, and expect us to do" — make national self-interest the prime international objective.

We have confused U.S. interests, Mr. Rockefeller believes, with two other objectives: the promotion of human rights, and an effort to restrict the development of nuclear power. He qualifies this latter concern as "debatable."

What Went Before
He cited as examples the way Mr. Carter has handled Brazil and Argentina. "When Carter first came to office, he hit them both on the human rights front. And Brazil he also hit on the nuclear front in relation to its deal for technical assistance with the Federal Republic of Germany. So in that particular case, we annoyed both Brazil and Germany in one fell swoop."

And while Mr. Rockefeller is sure that Brazil does a number of things that we would consider less than desirable in terms of human rights, it seems to me that one has to judge them as any country — on the basis of what went before the present regime, and what the likely alternative would be if they were overthrown."

As for Argentina, Mr. Rockefeller said that the country's economic situation should not be a reason for anyone to say that there's nobody up front there.

Most of his peers, Mr. Rockefeller echoes the now well-known demand for better tax treatment for business. More than many, he also suggests that the U.S. industry needs to get out of the Japanese and concentrate less on results and more on possibilities.

Price Up 2.1%;
Increases 3.7%
From Agency Dispatches
— Italy's consumer price rose 2.1 percent in September and increased 3.7 percent since September, government statistics reported Monday.

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David Rockefeller

Mr. Rockefeller, who in the past has turned down numerous Washington job offers, including the Treasury more than once, plans to take over the management of Rockefeller family affairs from brother Lawrence, who is 70. He remarked a bit plaintively that no young Rockefeller is interested in banking. The younger Rockefeller, he said, are more interested in the arts, conservation and the environment than in business.

They suggest that such control "has provided the American financial community with a captive financial pool which is increasingly being relied on to prop up an economic system that has all but run out of steam."

Morgan Guaranty retorts that the \$20 billion in pension assets it manages is only 4 percent of total pension money and only 2 percent of the value of all common stocks.

Heavy investment in pension funds may move a stock upward in the short run but undermine its prospects for significant price increases further into the future. Salomon Bros. figures show that the stock of companies owned more than 50-percent by institutions showed an average gain last year of slightly more than 11 percent, while stocks owned less than 10-percent by institutions showed an average 42-percent gain.

Of an "overinstitutionalized" stock, a Salomon Bros. executive said: "By definition, everybody owns it. The latent demand may not be there." In other words, "Institutional buying made them uncheap."

Making No Money
Other observers have suggested that the dominant role of pension funds in the stock and bond markets has even broader implications. It may become increasingly difficult for pension funds to do better than the market's median rate of return. As Mr. Drucker put it,

"Pension funds cannot beat the market — they are the market." Some money managers suggest the problem is merely to pick the right investment manager. But there is at least some evidence that Mr. Drucker's conclusion may be on the mark. In its quarterly survey of 3,500 pension funds, the A.G. Becker investment house found that the median annual return of pension funds during the 10 years ended June 30 was 7.3 percent. Thus, after counting inflation, pension funds as a group made no money during the decade.

Many analysts consider such figures an embarrassing reflection on professional fund managers.

U.S. Pension Funds Pack Power

(Continued from Page 7)
turbid by migration of industry to the South, have discussed using pension fund money to finance their own growth.

A 1950 agreement between General Motors and the United Auto Workers to set up a pension fund has been credited with stimulating creation of thousands of other plans, although about 2,000 pension funds were set up earlier. The idea of GM's then-chief executive, Charles Wilson, was a plan that would invest in the economy by buying an array of corporate stocks and bonds.

50,000 Plans
Within a year, 8,000 more pension plans were set up, and today more than 50,000 plans cover about 40 million workers in the United States. Some pension funds have far larger holdings than others. And critics see an even more serious problem of concentration: the people who manage these funds.

About 1,300 bank trust departments are the chief money managers for pension funds. The biggest, managing \$20 billion of such funds, is Morgan Guaranty Trust. In their 1978 book, "The North Will Rise Again: Pensions, Politics and Power in the 1980s," Jeremy Rifkin and Randy Barber wrote that "control over pension funds means control of capital allocation and economic planning, and that control is now concentrated in a handful of financial institutions."

"Captive Pool"
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Most pension fund sponsors and managers have refrained from using their ownership interest to influence corporate behavior and policy. Nonetheless, operating under arguments that fund performance does not have to be sacrificed for social objectives, there have been concrete moves by unions to reorient investment patterns of their pension plans.

For example:
• The United Auto Workers reached an agreement with Chrysler providing that up to 10 percent of new money coming into the pension fund is subject to investment policies recommended jointly by union and management.

Money will be steered into investments in low- and middle-income housing, nursing homes, child-care centers.

• Southern California's construction industry and union leaders recently established a foundation to start major investments from pension fund reserves in building projects from housing to shopping centers, which will provide jobs for union members. If all building unions in California participate, investment money could total at least \$100 million a month, leaders say.

• Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., a Wall Street brokerage house, has set up a group to help unions find investments that will directly benefit their members.

This month, the AFL-CIO departed from past policy and urged unions to seek greater control over labor-negotiated pension funds and use the money to help in the retooling of ailing U.S. industries.

Several union leaders have proposed that they pay closer attention to the investment of funds over which they have direct control. In addition, many leaders are advocating that unions aggressively bargain for participation in investment decisions of company-sponsored plans.

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COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States			Libbey-Owens-Ford		
Control Data			3rd Quarter, 1980		
Revenue	698.0	566.0	Revenue	276.6	275.0
Profits	40.2	37.8	Profits	4.95	7.10
Per share	2.31	2.19	Per share	0.34	0.54
9 Months			7 months		
Revenue	2,010	1,590	Revenue	856.1	912.0
Profits	114.4	100.4	Profits	18.22	49.05
Per share	6.59	5.82	Per share	1.32	4.10
Corning Glass Works			Marine Midland Banks		
3rd Quarter, 1980			3rd Quarter, 1980		
Revenue	442.5	429.6	Oper. Net	12.03	11.28
Profits	29.25	30.66	Per share	0.76	0.91
Per share	1.66	1.73	Net Income	12.37	10.04
9 Months			9 Months		
Revenue	1,140	1,100	Oper. Net	42.13	29.63
Profits	90.87	104.67	Per share	2.79	2.37
Per share	5.17	5.90	Net Income	39.77	27.08
Crown Zellerbach			Raytheon		
3rd Quarter, 1980			3rd Quarter, 1980		
Revenue	786.2	741.3	Revenue	1,230	1,040
Profits	8.80	33.10	Profits	76.2	64.3
Per share	0.23	1.30	Per share	1.84	1.56
9 Months			9 Months		
Revenue	2,280	2,080	Revenue	3,670	3,210
Profits	62.1	99.6	Profits	213.9	181.4
Per share	2.19	3.91	Per share	5.16	4.40
Eastern Airlines			Time Inc.		
3rd Quarter, 1980			3rd Quarter, 1980		
Revenue	856.5	730.1	Revenue	699.9	621.4
Profits	22.3 loss	3.0	Profits	33.03	31.85
Per share	0.95 loss	0.07	Per share	1.18	1.14
9 Months			9 Months		
Revenue	2,560	2,120	Revenue	2,060	1,790
Profits	34.7 loss	42.4 loss	Profits	101.99	100.71
Per share	1.57 loss	1.54	Per share	3.63	3.61

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ARAB BANK LIMITED

SEPTEMBER 1980

By Eugene T. Maleska



WEATHER

CITY	N			LOW			CITY	N			LOW		
	C	F	F	C	F	F		C	F	F	C	F	F
ALGROVE	14	64	16	61	Foggy		LOS ANGELES	23	73	16	61	Cloudy	
AMSTERDAM	18	55	1	34	Fair		MAJORO	18	64	8	46	Fair	
ANTWERP	19	54	1	34	Fair		MALTA	14	75	24	59	Shiny	
AUCKLAND	18	61	21	70	Fair		MEXICO CITY	20	68	10	50	Foggy	
BUCKLAND	22	61	11	52	Fair		MIAMI	20	68	21	70	Fair	
BURBANK	21	61	21	70	Fair		MILAN	15	59	4	39	Foggy	
BEIRUT	25	77	19	61	Shiny		MOSCOW	15	59	4	39	Foggy	
BERGDADE	25	77	19	61	Rain		MONTREAL	19	57	3	26	Fair	
BIRMINGHAM	23	55	8	46	Rain		MUNICH	27	45	5	41	Rain	
BURBANKS	23	55	8	46	Rain		NEW ORLEANS	24	64	22	72	Fair	
BUSSELL	23	55	8	46	Rain		OSLO	25	73	25	73	Shiny	
BUDAPEST	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		NEW YORK	14	57	4	35	Rain	
BURBANKS	23	55	8	46	Rain		NICE	18	64	11	52	Fair	
CAIRO	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		OSLO	25	73	25	73	Shiny	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		PARIS	14	57	3	26	Shiny	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		PEKING	18	64	11	52	Fair	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		PRAGUE	8	46	6	43	Rain	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		RIO DE JANEIRO	23	73	23	73	Shiny	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		ROME	18	64	12	54	Shiny	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		SAN PAULO	19	66	13	53	Rain	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		SARAJEVO	22	72	16	61	Rain	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		SINGAPORE	18	64	11	52	Fair	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		STOCKHOLM	10	50	6	43	Overcast	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		SYDNEY	19	66	14	57	Cloudy	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		TAIPEI	23	73	23	73	Shiny	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		TEHRAN	19	66	7	43	Overcast	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		TEL AVIV	28	82	17	63	Fair	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		TOKYO	21	70	9	66	Foggy	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		TUNIS	18	64	11	52	Fair	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		VIENNA	15	59	8	46	Rain	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		WARSAW	13	53	9	48	Rain	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		WASHINGTON	18	64	11	52	Fair	
CALIFORNIA	23	63	12	54	Cloudy		ZURICH	8	46	6	43	Rain	

RADIO NEWSCASTS

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Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 633M Medium Wave, 5.075, 6.080, 7.120, 7.185, 7.235, 9.410, 9.730, 12.095 and 15.070 kHz in the 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 122M Medium Wave, 25.650, 27.460, 17.885, 15.400, 12.095, 11.820, 9.580, 7.130 and 6.080 kHz in the 11, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25.650, 27.460, 15.070, 17.770, 9.410, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.650, 27.460, 17.880, 15.400, 11.820, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.085 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

Middle East: 1523KHz and 227M Medium Wave, 25.650, 27.460, 17.770, 17.770, 9.410, 7.130, 7.140, 6.720 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 47.5 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 210M Medium Wave, 25.650, 27.460, 15.070, 17.770, 15.310, 11.790, 9.400, 7.180 and 6.195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.790, 15.310, 11.790, 9.410, 7.130, 7.140, 6.720 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31 and 48 meter bands.

South America: 1413KHz and 210M Medium Wave, 25.650, 27.460, 15.070, 17.770, 15.310 and 6.195 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The **Video of America** broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods in different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.325, 4.860, 5.955, 3.945, 11.971, 7.921, 7.260, 5.976, 1.256 in the 19.7, 41, 49.5, 16.8, 7.57, 2.51 (medium wave), 11.971, 7.921, 7.260, 5.976, 4.860, 3.945, 2.51 (medium wave) meter bands.

Central Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.325, 4.860, 5.955, 3.945, 11.971, 7.921, 7.260, 5.976, 4.860, 3.945, 2.51 (medium wave) meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 15.245, 7.325, 12.746, 15.259, 11.765, 9.976, 86.005, 6.170 and 1.675 on the 14, 14.5, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 41.5, 49.2, 19.6 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 12.746, 15.259, 11.915, 9.746, 7.105 on the 13.8, 16.8, 19.7, 25.7, 30.7 and 49.2 meter bands.

South America: KHz 24.640, 21.640, 19.576, 15.330, 11.915, 9.746, 7.105, 6.125, 5.995, 3.990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 41.5, 49.2, 19.6 meter bands.

Thief Finds a Bird in the Hand Does Not Always Bring Success

PHOENIX — A bikerapper fleeing on his motorcycle with a \$1,200 talking macaw was captured after the bird bit his hand, causing him to crash and break his leg, police said.

Terry Cathy, 25, told police the accident happened Sunday when he saw the bird in the road and lost control while swerving to avoid it.

But police said it appeared that the crash was caused by "a large bird bite on the left hand."

Officers said they found the macaw perched on a bush near the accident and it greeted them with "Hello." They said it was stolen from a local bird farm Sunday.

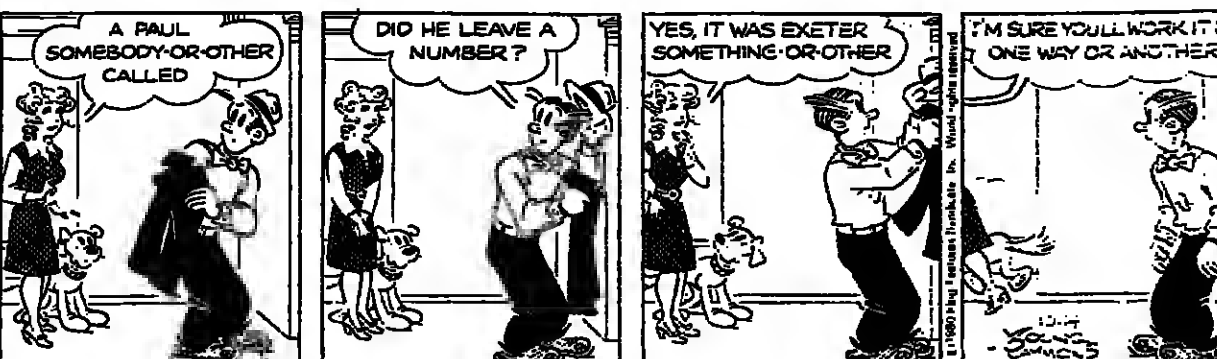
PEANUTS



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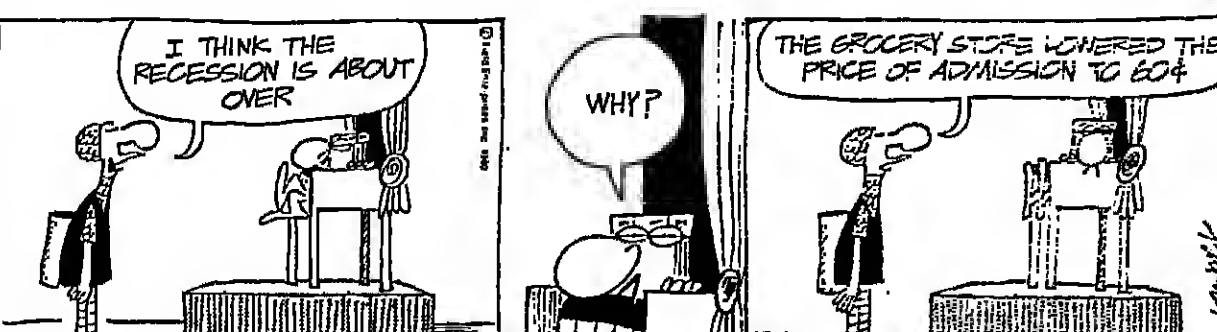
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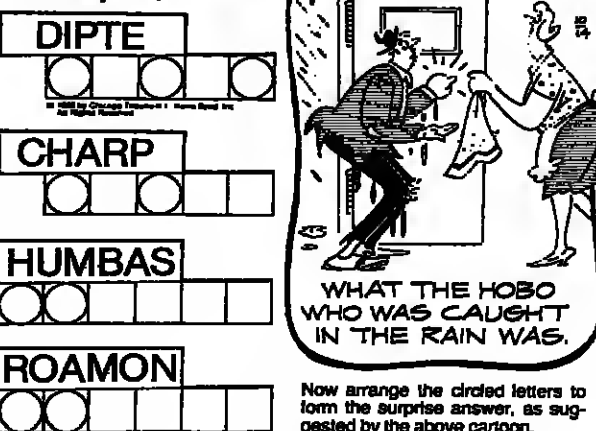


DOONESBURY



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

[illegible]

DENNIS THE MENACE



"PSST...MOM?...CAN A TOASTER HAVE A NERVISS BREAKDOWN?"

BOOKS

EMMELINE

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

ONE can imagine how the now-eldest Judith Rossner ("To the Precipice," "Looking for Mr. Goodbar," "Attachments") must have felt when, as a prefatory note in her latest novel explains it, 94-year-old Nettie Mitchell of Fayette, Me., told her about Emmeline Mosher, whom Nettie knew when she was a young child and Emmeline was an old woman. It must have been a time of great excitement and nervousness that Rossner heard the story of Emmeline, "who, before her 14th birthday," as Rossner begins her novel, "was sent from her home on a farm in Maine to support her family by working in a cotton mill in Massachusetts. The year was 1839."

For Emmeline's story is a great one — so stark and nearly Greek in its tragic simplicity that a novelist instead would be hard put to imagine it she didn't know of its existence, yet paradoxically so dependent on its 19th-century milieu that it couldn't have happened quite the same way in any other time or place than New England in 1839. But great as her story is, it is, however, been so easy to mess up.

Rossner could easily have

ing. Instead of propagandizing evinces complete respect for the period and setting of her novel and confines herself to the judgmental observations of a concluding paragraph: "Including powerful that they could come only from God lead those acts most strongly damned by His word. It is to tell others that the Comenents are simple only for who fail to see why they have set down."

Instead of giving us villain blame, she makes every character understandable. The slightly sympathetic — a foreman of the weaving mill at Lowell, the slave girl, the man who seduces Emmeline, gets her pregnant and her never to see him again instead of bludgeoning us with remarkable catastrophe that quietly befalls Emmeline, what Aristotle would have scribbled as an ideal combination tragic reversal and recognition she skillfully sets it up as ability and then makes us feel that when it finally comes strikes us as shocking being irrefragable.

spoiled it by underlining it ideologically — by figuratively pushing our faces in Emmeline's plight and saying in so many words: See how horribly women were treated in the 19th century! How U.S. history is really a lie! So ago in U.S. history? See how all the cards were stacked against them?

Or she could have slipped in her construction of the plot and given us someone or something to blame for Emmeline's predicament, which would have shrunk it to mere melodrama. Or she could easily have erred in her narrative's tone or texture — for, after all, when viewed from a limited perspective, Emmeline's story comes down to a tawdry tale of seduction and abandonment, succeeded by a wildly improbable catastrophe. One false step, and its grandeur is reduced to a cheap soap opera.

But Rossner doesn't take any false steps. Indeed she handles her material so meticulously that she inspires a renewed respect for the complexities of skillful story-tell-

ing. Really, the more one scrutinizes the plot of "Emmeline," the more one appreciates how deftly constructed it is. Why does the line have no sense of how it will tie a young woman she is obviously because she has never with anyone except her and eight sidings, who would no reason to look at her other side. Yet her lack of a true in herself serves the essential of blinding her — and us, if we see things from her perspective — to why Maguire is attentive.

In short, every detail of "line" seems right and does work. Which is not to say Rossner has achieved a mere force of technique. Clearly she has, for she was to tie her way to the spiritual and philosophical truth of Emerson's tragedy. As far as living so long after the fact, tell she has.

FAULT LINES

By James Carroll. Little, Brown. 248 pp. \$11.95

WITH his new novel, "Fault Lines," James Carroll shows us what he's good on a small scale, too. Having entertained us grandly with his previous novel, "Mortal Friends," a multi-generational family history set in Ireland and the United States, Carroll has now narrowed his scope to cover a few critical days in the life of a contemporary American family.

Indeed Carroll has shrunk his canvas so small that it's difficult to describe the plot of "Fault Lines," without evoking a sense of claustrophobia. The central complication of that plot is a custody fight between a film star and a novelist over the novelist's son by her earlier marriage to a soldier who died in Vietnam. And the main dramatic force is a radio broadcast of this plot-complication, sound like the trailer of an episode in a soap opera.

Will the film star, Cheney McCoy, who may be going violently mad, discover that the novelist, Eddie Brewster Dolan McCoy, has hidden her son, Brendan, with his mother at the family summer home in Maine, and try to kidnap him? Or will David Dolan, Eddie's brother-in-law by her dead husband, who once had a fling with Eddie and has just returned from eight years of draft-dodging in Sweden, get to Maine in time to save Eddie and little Brendan from Cheney?

But in execution, "Fault Lines" doesn't read in the least like soap

me." Nor does Cheney try to go out to kidnap Brendan, at least as far as he is aware. Rather he knows why Eddie's leaving — for the very good reason he hit her in front of Brendan and hurt his pride as no other real has done before.

But far more important is the richness and resonance of "Lines" is the way every line and theme is echoed and re-echoed throughout the story. For in Cheney McCoy isn't for nothing that goes crazy. He fits the source of his violence in rehearsing the funeral-scene in "Richard III" for his class. And the production, of course, dramatizes this transformation: what is one of the book's most brilliant scenes. Not only does emotional breakthrough Cheney to "solve" the characterization of cockbacked B (and raise some interesting questions about Method Acting). Carroll, himself a playwright, he isn't writing novels, neoploits, it also identifies with the evil Richard, whose total victim is of course the Prince of Wales.

In such a manner does he magnify the fault line that is the foundation of little Brendan's existence, and thus give credit to the old adage that the point at which cliffs crumble rises the sea, "like a sea monster prehistoric times, "then couldn't he?"

opera. The novel's action never becomes confined to mere plot, even at its smashing climax in that house up in Maine. For one thing, Carroll has told his story from all the characters' points of view—which is to say that the narrator's voice jumps from one character's to another's as readily as a single continuous thread. And by doing so he's made his people too strong and complex to be reduced to mere agents of the action.

For instance, David Dolan, Eddie's brother-in-law, doesn't set out for Maine in order to save her and little Brendan from Cheney McCoy. He's simply lost to a United States Marine, and he's a former member Vietnam and, as he explains to Eddie when he finally tracks her down, "coming back from Sweden means trying to pick up the pieces." ("Like me," Eddie asked. David "blushed, and slapped his forehead. 'My English

Of course, if Carroll has of his own, it is that he may little too incessantly. So people are the many themes of "Lines" that I found myself wondering for a moment if the little that Brendan likes to watch and going with the tide to do with the story. The motif of Exile and Return certainly it is gratuitous that der to reinforce his story's as to "Richard III." Carroll has dan articulate his interest creatures by dubbing himself Prince of Whales."

But one easily forgives over-reaching. For C succeeds far more often the fail and the mere turn might have been domestic drama into a novel of interest depth and subtlety.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt
the staff of The New York Times

BRIDGE

By Alan Trus

THE auction shown illustrates one of the problems in using the blackwood convention. South asked four for the king, and was then forced to play in a shaky six-trump when six diamonds would have been virtually impragable.

West had an easy time selecting the essential spade lead. South won and considered four diamonds. He made the correct theoretical play of leading low to the queen, and followed with the ace.

South knew that the inferior play of finessing twice would have succeeded: He still had a faint chance of finding East with three clubs, including the queen. The finesse succeeded, but the suit did not break and he was down three.

In the relay, North and South bid efficiently to six diamonds from the North position. When the diamond jack was led, West did not cover, since from his angle partner could have had a single honor. An overtrick was made.

NORTH
 ♠ 9
 ♥ A 3 2
 ♦ A 3 9 7 6 4 3
 ♣ A

WEST
 ♠ K Q 10 8
 ♥ 1 7 9 7 5
 ♦ K X 1 2
 ♣ 1 9 9

EAST
 ♠ 7 8 9 5 4 2
 ♥ 1 0 6 4
 ♦ 1 0
 ♣ 8 3 3 2

SOUTH (D)
 ♠ A 3
 ♥ K Q 6
 ♦ J 5
 ♣ A K 1 7 8 5

Neither side was vulnerable. The

ding:

	South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	1 ♣	Pass	4 ♣
2 ♠	N.T.	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
3 ♣	Pass	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
5 ♠	Pass	Pass	6 ♣	Pass
6 ♠	N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the spade king.

Art Buchwald

Baring the Truth
On Federal Women

WASHINGTON — It's impossible to find a copy of the November issue of Playboy in Washington. The reason is that it features a 10-page display of "The Women of the U.S. Government" a la Playboy.

What is Washington's reaction to the spread? Shock, outrage and horror. I haven't spoken to anyone in the capital who studied the spread closely and came away thinking it had any redeeming quality.

One congressman told me, "I've never been so shaken up in my life. I can't believe that any U.S. government employee would look like the women portrayed in these photographs."

A high official of the Bureau of Statistics said, "What we're dealing with here is crude data, and it's impossible to assess what we've got until we can refine it and see how much margin is left for error."

An aide for a senator up for reelection said, "We feel that the photos were published at this time for political reasons. It is so odd that Playboy would spend so much time and effort on asking government women to pose for them if it wasn't an election year."

The fear in Washington is that, because of the 20 persons on display, the rest of the country might

get the impression that all Washington women look like these women.

It is not true. You can go from one end of the Department of Transportation to the other and find one woman who bears a resemblance to anyone in the November Playboy.

The truth is the women in our government are plain, hardworking and devoted to their jobs, devoid of any attributes so brazenly displayed in the magazine.

They think about their work all the time, and take pride in what they're doing to insure that the taxpayer is getting his money's worth.

When a woman goes into government, she takes a vow of chastity and promises she will devote all her working hours to see that the Constitution is upheld and all federal regulations are carried out regardless of race, creed or sex.

Women in Washington don't drink or smoke because they know it will interfere with their efficiency. Rather than waste their hours in social singles bar or disco, they take their work home with them at night, so they'll be prepared for their meetings the next morning.

I know countless female government employees who have turned down dinner dates because they would rather have a good night's sleep than sit around a candlelit restaurant table with an attractive male, holding hands and wasting time talking about something that has nothing to do with their careers.

The World of Agam

By Vicky Elliott

PARIS — Yaakov Agam intends to leave his name for posterity. He has attached it to the monumental fountains at La Defense, near Paris, to huge wall hangings in West Germany, to postage stamps and even to his own plan for visual education.

Last month, celebrating the opening of Agam's first major museum exhibition in New York, the "Panoramagum," a relief mural, became a permanent acquisition of the Guggenheim Museum, where its polychrome, accordionlike facets wind around a full circle of the museum's famous spiral ramp.

The Guggenheim exhibit, which runs through Nov. 2, groups some of the more vibrant pieces of this endlessly prolific kinetic artist under one of Agam's favorite themes: "Beyond the Visible." The artist has a point to make, and he uses a battery of effects to make it. "No two people see things in the same way," he said between Concorde flights, in his gleaming white studio in Paris. "Man can never see everything, and the invisible is more present than the visible."

Shifting Forms

The observer can only appreciate the shifting forms of his pieces by creeping up on them from different angles. Each facet of their lowered surfaces is painted in a complex arrangement of colors that could jell into a black-and-white screen from a viewpoint on the far left, or a multicolored geometric quilt seen from the right.

A 56-foot tower, shipped over by cargo plane and laboriously erected in the Guggenheim's central space, presents a different face from whichever angle on the spiral ramp one chooses to view it. ("Americans like things big," said Agam, a short, intense character who might have stepped right out of a Biblical desert, "and this is superb.") A stained-glass window created for the Hebrew University on Washington Square is, Agam claims, "the first stained glass that actually changes color and moves."

Agam prefers to deal in "firsts" and "bests" and "onlys." The revised edition of the book on his work is "sold out," the stamp issued by the French post office Oct. 3 is the "biggest ever printed," and the La Defense fountain, to be inaugurated Oct. 30, make the final stop on the "monumental axis" from the Louvre to the obelisk in the Place de la Concorde to the Arc de Triomphe.

The son of a rabbi, Agam arrived from Israel in 1951 and has lived in Paris with his wife and two children ever since. He found a supporter of his art in France's President Georges Pompidou, who commissioned him to design a room for the Elisee Palace in the 1960s. A dizzying concoction with kinetic walls on three sides and a carpet woven to match, it proved not to suit President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's tastes and eventually found a home in the Pompidou Center.

Like Vasarely's geometric structures,

Agam's work on first impression conjures up the 1960s, but the 52-year-old Israeli artist was not pushing on. His commissions have been numerous — the wall hangings in Ludwigshafen, paintings in the new Council of Europe building in Strasbourg, stained-glass windows for the residence of the president of Israel — but Agam continues to pursue other projects: perfecting a pocket-sized hologram, that shines up a Star of David against a light source, for example.

Last November, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel were each presented in Beersheva with Agam's Star of Peace, an attempt to resolve the five-pointed Moslem star and the six-pointed Star of David into a coherent form. "Art is by definition a message of peace," Agam said. "A means of communication worldwide." His postage stamp pursues this: its circular design represents the sun of six rainbows — the sign of hope that God gave to Noah after the Flood.

Inspired by the Old Testament, Agam also finds some of his symbolism in the Jewish Cabala. He is not content with the story of the elephant and the blind men, who felt trunk, tail and foot but could not build up a complete picture of the whole animal. His work, in two, three and four dimensions, he said, illustrates that "invisible forces, like gravity, are just as present as the visible."

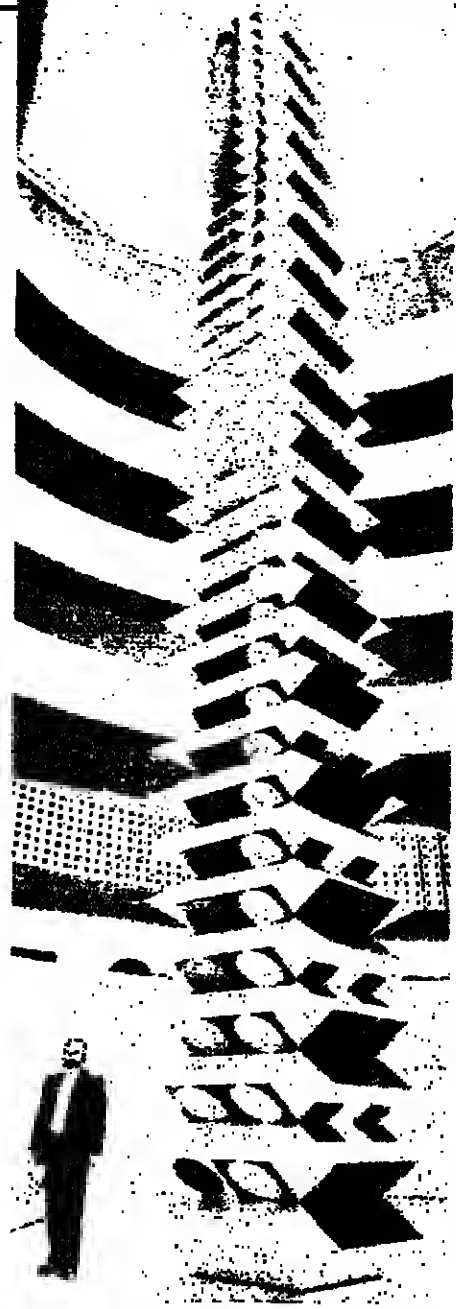
"The Jewish faith," he added, "teaches that creation and inspiration come from yourself." To develop one side of man's intellectual capacity that he feels has been neglected. Agam is collaborating with the French Ministry of Education on his plans for the visual education of children. ("We are all visually illiterate," he says.) The Venezuelan government is already working on a prototype of kindergarten courses that familiarize children with form and color.

Without Agam to explain it, one could feel that his work relies too heavily on visual gimmickry, that the human element is lost somewhere in the array of color and form.

This is a view that Eugene Ionesco appears to share. Their collaboration on a project they have been discussing for 20 years has run up against some difficulties. A few Ionesco plays, "Variations on a Theme: Journeys Among the Dead," opened in the Guggenheim with the exhibition as an implementation of Agam's concept of a multi-level stage. Agam's idea was to have the audience, seated on multicolored seats he designed, swivel to watch different levels of action played simultaneously on a series of ramps.

Translating such a concept into stage reality wasn't easy. Agam felt that the production fell short of his original idea, and the director who had been working on the play for a year resigned soon after the production opened.

Ionesco, who felt "morally obliged" to back Paul Berman, the director, has never seen the play, but exercised his influence by



Agam and his tower: in background a portion of his "Panoramagum" can be seen on the spiral Guggenheim ramp.

remote control, "directing a Kafka play in New York from his Paris apartment," as Agam put it. A new director and a new set of actors have been enlisted, but time is too short for this to be realized before the end of the exhibition.

The performing arts aren't as malleable as the plastic and graphic arts — people aren't as easy to marshal as paint. But Agam, confident as ever, is sure that his vision will be realized.

PEOPLE: Just-Divorced Mailer

Will Wed Again —

Author Norman Mailer, whose divorce from his fourth wife recently became final, is preparing to tie the knot again — twice. The Pulitzer Prize-winner will marry jazz singer Carol Stevens, the mother of his 9-year-old daughter Maggie, divorcee her, and then marry his current paramour, Norris Church, the mother of his 2-year-old son John Buffalo. Mailer's long divorce battle with actress Beverly Bentley ended Sept. 24, and New York Daily News columnist Liz Smith said his marriage to Miss Stevens, who lived with the 57-year-old author for seven years, will occur "in the immediate future" to honor the years he and Carol lived together, and to honor the wife when they were unable to marry. Miss Stevens, Miss Church and Mailer all agreed "it's best for Mailer to make matters legal for Carol and their child," the columnist said. "Norman and Carol will then get a 'civilized divorce' — to be followed almost instantly by Norman's marriage to Norris. This then will honor his years with Norris."

Miss Church, who has lived with Mailer in Brooklyn Heights since 1975, said, "It is a bit disconcerting and upsetting to think what people will say, nevertheless, I am behind Norman's decision and I understand why he feels he must do this." Mailer has a total of eight children. After the upcoming marriages, all would be legitimate.

Prince Philip, husband of Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, will leave his Rolls-Royce at home next month and step behind the wheel of an electric-powered limousine. A keen supporter of British industry, the prince agreed to try the 50-mile-per-hour electric car to encourage its manufacturer, Lucas, the car parts and batteries specialists. The six-month royal tour is in advance of Lucas plans to mass-produce electric vehicles. Already 65 prototypes are in use on British roads. The prince's model boasts high torque, automatic drive — and will be exhibited at this week's Birmingham Motor Show.

able counsel, as did other members. "My twin was supportive," says Miss who this week celebrates anniversary of her column days, Miss Landers, 62, three men. She says she about who she sees: "man by the kind of cho brings me."

Auto magnate Henry F isn't talking much about to marry Longenecker, Kathleen DuRoss, 39, but wedding is further a weekend reports indicate twice-divorced Ford listed reports he would Mrs. DuRoss in Nevada. Ford was premature. I retired earlier this year man of the auto company by his grandfather, decline close any specific marriage. "I'm not saying we're or get married," Ford said think the timing is a i ture."

Egil Krogh, a Nixon estate attorney who went for his role in a break-in ice of Daniel Ellsberg, has passed the bar once again can practice Washington state. Krogh, who practiced law was prohibited from pr the 1974 conviction position in the burglary, clearly five months to began a long comeback a lawyer again. Now passed the exam. Krogh for a job. "It's like an just got out of law school." "I'll start spreading i around."

Reggie King Bob M stay in the hospital de- tor's warning that he i from extreme exha checked out of New Y rial Sloan-Kettering C, r, vowing to contin planned concert tour. H says Marley has been about unfounded rum has cancer, just becau cancer hospital. Says talked to him. He sou because of the stories lated implying it's m than it is. He sounded a too, not his usual jovial y go the road N Stene Wankle.

—SAMUEL

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